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ss THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

e Daily Commercial

Pennsylvania Military Agency.

el John H. Stewart, the new Military of Pennsylvania, and his assistant, Lieu- Colonel Cook, says the Philadelphia have commenced operations at Wash- . Additional order and energy are to be d into an institution which has the in- of more than three hundred thousand soldiers of our State in charge. Colonel rt, the head of the Bureau, is a citizen of ny county, of commanding influence perience, and his assistant, Lieutenant k Cook, of Westmoreland county, is s for his extraordinary efficiency as the of the soldiers during the war, and for powerful writings in support of the ples of the great Union party. The t of time and money that will ed by this organization to the deserving s directly interested is beyond calcula- It will be remembered that Gen. Geary, inaugural, did not fail to urge with dis- ss and earnestness that the State should ith vigilance and promptness to the in- s of our living soldiers, and the claims of idows and orphans of those who nobly ed in the nation's terrible conflict with ss rebellion. That on regard for them pend slovere and that he does not intend t shall be confined to words, is manifest the following correspondence and rules he has established for the regulation of ate Agency at Washington, D.C:

HARRISBURG, PA., January 18 1867.
TLEMEN: The duties of your offices are ly important, but such as I have no y in the great pleasure in performing. y task not sufficient that the laws provide ies and pensions for the surviving sol- and the widows and orphans of those who ed in defense of our liberties; these d be protected to the Government with d promptness, and placed in the hands se entitled to them, free from all charges. agency at Washington was established ese purposes, and has thus far been in ssful operation. Its objects meet with approval—by Act of Assembly, I am ble, an increase of its efficiency, I here- transmit rules for your guidance, with which I xpect a strict compliance.

Respectfully, &c.
JOHN W GEARY, Governor.
JOHN H STEWART
nt, Co'. WILLIAM A. COOK.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 18, 1867.
S FOR THE STATE AGENCY AT WASHING- TON, D. C.

st, The agency will be kept open during ashington hours of the departments at Wash- , and at such other hours as the business require.

2nd. Records or dockets will be opened ent to the all applications for aid. As ic practicable, they will be classified accord- to congressional districts.

3rd. The utmost attention and promptness be given to applications and papers trans- ed to the agency, as well as to verbal inquir-

4th. The papers will at all times be kept erfect order, so that if necessary the ex- ne mode of the doings of the agency at any

5th. If any important difference of opinion ld occur between you and any branch of the ral Government, you will present to me a se statement of the points, so that I may it for consideration.

6th. Immediate notice of the substance of rules, and that the agency is prepared to ssist attention to military claims, will be ished in at least one newspaper in each ty of the State.

The President's New Policy.

the Washington special dispatches to the ERCIAL, published Thursday morning, tice was made to the fact that the Admin- ion had under consideration a new plan of struction. The details of the proposed plan not been made public, but the special cor- ndent of the New York *Times* says it is based on full suffrage and amnesty. Another al says: There is no doubt that a new policy pt cess of incubation at the White House, s has been a sort of informal notification to inent Southerners that the administration ded to adopt a new line of reconstructive n, and this advice has had the effect of ging to Washington Governors Orr, Par- Marvin and others, who are freely ted to the councils of the Executive. ull suffrage and universal amnesty form ingredients of the new plan. In this ment Secretary Stanton is supposed to ve given his cordial adherence. Yesterday after midnight and one other member of the net met in secret session for some slight or ence from each house, who are invariably ounted with the majority. The interview s almost exclusive reference to impeachment. ary Stanton deprecated in very feeling the unwisdom and ungenerous policy of ting the personal and political interests of the country, d a trial of the President before civil tribu- ; upon the ground that Congress pledged selves to oppose further action in the er by the lower house.

The Paris Exhibition.

ong the houses represented at the ap- ing Paris Fair will be that of Steinway , the celebrated Piano manufacturers. Theodore Steinway, one of the members of m, will start for Europe early this month, ake competition four of their im- ed instruments, to wit: One "mammoth ut Grand, one Parlor Grand, one square o, and lastly, one of their upright or Rus- Pianos. The latter is provided with their ly invented double action frame, *resonator*, and the Grands with the independent ing *grand-aid* of their inventor. These , and duly patented by the Messrs. Stein- If the Europeans have not made vast s in perfecting their pianos since the ir Exhibition in 1861, where the Steinways ved the first prize medal, they will stand r chance of being again beaten on own ground by their young but great rican competitor.

OLD WOMAN INTOXICATED AND FROZEN DEATH.—The Cleveland *Herald*, of Wednes- has the following: At a very early hour on day morning Mr. Morgan, of B. & O. on the road leading from Cleveland to Newburgh, roused by some one knocking at the door upon inquiry ascertained that it was Lovis ass of Newburgh, who desired help to assist ving Mrs. Margaret Jones from freezing to h. Mr. Heagy hastily called some of his bors and under the guidance of Thomas nded to the spot where Mrs. Jones lay, too however, to render assistance, for she was

In succumbing for her presences there ms and she and the water commenced to , having left her daughter's house at New n on Monday, and were on the back via Kinsman street road, they drank considerable liquor ng their stay in the city, and more s's Garden on the return trip, which did not leave Holmoth's until about nine ck in the evening. Through the effects of liquor becoming overcome and unable to proper se, they got off the road and wandered t several hours seeking to find it, until Jones, too fatigued to go any farther, ped upon the snow. Thomas says he urged by walking, but in vain. He, too, ape from an overdose of liquor, laid on the r near Mrs. Jones until four o'clock in the ng, when he awoke, and realizing the sad situation, made great efforts to save Mrs. s, though scarcely able to walk himself. Jones is a resident of Stanton, Pa., where husband and a large family of children are ng, and was upon a visit to her two daugh- at Newburgh. She was sixty years of age.

E CLEVELAND AND DETROIT STEAMERS.—The *Detroit Free Press* says the work upon the addi new steamer R. N. Rice, of the Cleve- and Detroit Line, is in an advanced stage. consort, the Morning Star, which was so y disabled near the close of navigation, by breaking of her walking beams, is also to be fitted and refitted in the best style prepara- to the opening of navigation.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE OHIO.—Mr. Eggleston, hio, is preparing papers concerning the ville canal, for the action of the Committee Commerce, on proposals asked for the Gov- ment to guarantee bonds to the amount of 000. The Committee has received com- cations urging prompt action from all of Ohio and the Mississippi Valley.

MMODORE VANDERBILT, it is said, has one his certificates representing one hundred es more than a *majority* of the Hudson r Railroad stock. With such a valuable e of engraved paper most men would be fied.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

neral Winfield S. Hancock's father died erday morning at Norristown, Montgomery nty, Pa.

e woolen mill at Dighton, Massachusetts, ed by William Cobb and others, was burn- Saturday. Loss $120,000. Insured for about 0.

e St. Louis *Republican's* Jefferson special some of the State Militia now stationed at town, on Friday night last, plundered a ceo store of a lot of cigars and tobacco, carried off some harness and bridles from adie shop. They also attempted to enter a ry station, but were prevented by the pro- tor.

San Francisco dispatch of yesterday says: rdvices from Japan state that owing to rnal disturbances in that country, rice has n to such an extent as to be a source eat anxiety to the Government. Serious s are reported by the bark Parree. The ket Hong Kong to-day takes $128,000 in sure.

e *Herald's* Panama correspondent says the Panama Railroad will probably soon ue by buying a renewal of their charter, when y will begin an extension of their road to Island.

e Fenian leaders in New York advertise thousand stand of arms, principally musk- and Springfield rifles, all ready for instant

e *Herald's* Washington special says it is erted that the House Committee on Whisky ads have concluded to report the repeal of uch of the law as relates to distilleries, and them on the capacity of their stills.

e *Tribune's* Washington special says the who wrote the letter concerning Mr. ey, is an agent of Seward, and is now an licant for the place.

e *Herald's New Orleans* special says: It is erstood if the Legislature passes the bill the New Constitution over the veto of Gov- r Wells, he will issue a proclamation dis- ing the convention of 1864 legal, and dis- nbling it. The radicals are organizing the nd Army of the Republic all over the State, a conflict between the Radicals and the ex- federalists is not improbable.

case is now before the United States Su- e Court in which Texas sues the Treasury e United States for a large amount of State ds seized by the Government at the close of war. This is the first case before the Su- e Court in which an excluded State has a party since the war, and it must evoke a g question as to whether the Southern country ntains its states of State boundaries.

e Ways and Means Committee have de- d to abolish the tax on newspaper advert ments.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 2, 1867. NO 124.

FIRST EDITION,

12 O'CLOCK, M

THE CAPITAL.

Reconstruction.

Another Presidential Plan.

CONFIRMATIONS AND REJECTIONS.

Transfer of the Indian Bureau.

Suggestions by General Grant.

Pending Bills on Reconstruction.

The Progress of the Tariff Bill.

Discussion of the Bankrupt Bill.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, January 31, 1867.

The President's New Policy.

It was telegraphed on Wednesday night that the Administration had earnestly under consideration a new plan of reconstruction, which in the main, had been most favorably received by the Cabinet. While no details have been furnished, it is learned from those who have been consulted or conferred with regarding the movement, that it is substantially based on the well known plan of tendering to the South universal amnesty, and requiring of them in return impartial suffrage. This feature has not been finally agreed on, but it is the ground work on which the plan is being arranged. The President entertains no idea that the present Congress will accept any such plan, but he will most assuredly present it or its equivalent in his message to the Fortieth Congress. Governor Orr, of South Carolina, Ex Governor Parsons, of Alabama, Ex-Governor Sharkey, of Mississippi, and Ex-Governor Marvin, of Florida, were consulted by the President only yesterday on the new movement, and Governor Orr expressed himself in favor of it in preference to the Constitutional Amendment.

Confirmations and Rejections.

The Senate had an Executive session to-day and confirmed Lovett S. Morton, Assessor of the Eighteenth Ohio or Cleveland district. He is at present Assistant Postmaster of the House of Representatives. They also confirmed Seth Marshall, Postmaster at Painesville, Ohio; Gen. H. H. Heath, of Nebraska, Secretary of New Mexico, and Milton D. Brown, District Attorney for Iowa. They rejected the nomination of Samuel McKelvey, of Pittsburgh, as United States Marshal for Western Pennsylvania.

The Proposed Militia Law.

The Governor of Michigan has written a letter to the House Committee on Military Affairs, recommending the bill before them, to provide for arming, organizing and disciplining the militia, and urging Congress to take some decisive action. In order that the State may adopt such legislation as will harmonize with the action of Congress,

The Indian Bureau.

Colonel Parker, of General Grant's Staff, writes a letter to the House Military Committee, at the General's request, dated 28th ult., giving his views at length on the present Indian Bureau system, and recommending the transfer of the Indians from the War Department, and the extention of military supervision over the Indians. The next measure he suggests is the passage by Congress of a plan of territorial government for the Indians, as was submitted last winter, or a similar one. He does not think it should remain upon the statute books, as the permanent and settled policy of the Government. The boundaries of the Indian Territory or Territories should be well defined by metes and bounds, and should remain inviolate from settlement by any except Indians and Government employees.

Major General Pope, now in Washington, writes a letter under the same date to General Grant, and substantially indorsing the same views. He says that they are by no means original, but are well settled opinions of every officer of the army who has had experience of the subject, and are and have been entertained for years by nearly every citizen of the Territories. He also cordially counsels a wide use of the present system of Indian management. In conclusion, General Pope says that a reference to his communications on this subject for the past twelve months will exhibit the fact he has repeatedly warned the Government that the Indian war now upon us was inevitable, and that no reliance whatever could be placed upon treaties of peace, such as had been negotiated. The Peace Commissioners, during every instance, the removal has been to provide a place for mercenaries and unemployed soldiers more to inpetent to discharge the duties.

The report of the Secretary of War states that no persons, after rejection by the Senate, have been reappointed by the President. No appointments have been made since last session. Of persons whose names were sent in and withheld from the Senate, a few cases occurred through inadvertence, but were corrected at the clerk's office, but were merely fresvet appointments which, having expired by constitutional limitation, will be presented to the present session. During the recess, thirty two persons have been appointed to fill vacancies made by ordinary casualties in 1866. Of these appointments will be soon presented to the Senate. The Secretary says that the number does not include brevet appointments, which are not supposed to come within the scope of the resolution, nor those appointments made under act of Congress of July 28, fixing the peace establishment. All such appointments are to be sent in for the action of the Senate.

The Secretary of the Navy reports no appointments or re appointments in the civil or military service requiring the action of the Senate were made during the recess the changes from all causes amounted to thirty four, including two appointments when no vacancies had happened and fifteen appointments to fill vacancies. There was also one reappointment after rejection by the Senate.

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THE TEST OATH.

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia is still engaged in hearing arguments on the question whether the test oath required for admission shall be set aside.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, February 1, 1867.

EX-GOVERNOR HUNT ILL.

Ex-Governor Washington Hunt is lying at the point of death here.

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The buildings Nos. 725 and 727, Sixth avenue, occupied by J. C. Jenin and J. H. Frevor, and used for ball purposes, were damaged by fire this evening. Loss $26,000; Insured.

FROM ST. JOHNS, N. F.

Opening of the Assembly—Message of the Governor.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., February 1.—The Governor opened the Assembly to-day. He regrets that pauperism is prevalent, which is attributable to the failure of the fisheries. He recommends the most strenuous efforts for its suppression. Negotiations will be re opened with the French Government in relation to our right of granting bait and other lands on the French shore, hitherto declined. He deplores the failure of the pototo crop, and argues the necessity of planting crops so liable to failure.

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Murders by Indians—A Woman and Two Children Captured.

ST. LOUIS, February 1.—Late Omaha papers mention the murder by Indians of a number of settlers at Lawrence rauche, about fifty miles Northwest of Juniesburg.

The Montana *Gazette*, of the 5th ultimo, reports that Mr. Roesiel, wife and two children, Joseph McKnight, sutler at camp Cook, and an Indian guide were attacked by Indians at Eagle Creek. The sutler was killed and Mrs. Roesiel severely wounded. Mrs. Roesiel is a squaw, her two children, wagon and four mules, and a saddle horse were captured. McKnight and Roesiel escaped.

FROM TORONTO.

Fenian Prisoners—Condemned to be Sent to Kingston Penitentiary.

TORONTO, February 1.—The total number of Fenians held here since June is 107. The following is the disposal made of the cases: Twenty two convicted, twenty acquitted, one four dismissed for want of evidence, thirteen discharged on bail, and three remaining still for trial. The condemned will be sent to Kingston Penitentiary.

Railroads Open.

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HARRISBURG.

The General Railroad Law

Bill Reported by Senator Bigham.

CONNELLSVILLE BILL TO BE REPORTED NEXT TUESDAY.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS

Proposed Empowering of Commutation of Death Penalty.

Important Local Bills Presented

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, February 1, 1867.

The Senate Committee on Railroads, about a week since, asked Mr. Bigham to prepare a general railroad law. He this morning read in his place this bill. The committee promise to act on this bill, and also the repeal of the Connellsville bill, on next Tuesday. The friends of the general railroad bill have the assurance that the general railroad law would not be fought by the Pennsylvania Railroad. The Connellsville bill will be fought by all legitimate, and, report says, by all means ever used by the monopoly. The committee this morning have given Mr. Bigham a positive pledge that his bill shall be reported affirmatively or negatively on Wednesday morning next.

SENATE.

Bills in Place.

By Mr. Bigham—A general railroad law.

Mr. Wallace—Act to give courts increased powers in granting power to corporations.

Also, act empowering the commutation of the death penalty.

Also, joint resolution revising the civil laws of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Graham—Petition of fifteen hundred citizens of Allegheny county to repeal the Hogg law relative to occupancy of houses by laborers in coal mines.

Mr. Lowry—Reported a bill allowing colored people to ride in all cars. Postponed until next Tuesday.

The act regulating the fares on Oakland as- senger Railroad was passed.

The following petitions were presented:

By Mr. Wilson—From citizens of Pittsburgh, asking for a reduction of fare on Oakland Passenger Railroad.

Petition from Judges and citizens of Allegheny county relative to fees of the Coroner.

Mr. Chadwick—From 1,300 citizens of Allegheny county for the repeal of the Hogg act.

Mr. Weller—In favor of a free railroad law.

Mr. McCamant—For a railroad from Pattonsville through the gap.

Mr. Linton—From School Directors of Millville borough, Cambria county, to levy a tax to build schools.

Mr. Kimmell—From two hundred women of Saltsburg, Westmoreland county, against repeal of the stay law.

Mr. Gallagher—From four hundred citizens of New Alexander and Bolivar, Westmoreland county, in favor of a prohibitory liquor law.

A New Rule.

Mr. Boyle offered a resolution for a new rule which had been voted out of order last week. It provides that when any bill had been in possession of a committee ten days, a majority of the House could discharge the committee from the consideration of the bill. This excited considerable excitement. During the discussion it was charged that committees kept certain bills in committee, and would not let them out. Messrs. Boyle, Wilson, Ewing and Pennypacker spoke in favor, and Messrs. Waddell, Kerns, Quigley and Quay against. The opponents of the rule succeeded in preventing a direct vote, until the hour of adjournment.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Maryland.

ANNAPOLIS, February 1.—House adjourned this evening until to-morrow to pass the Senate bill dating away with municipal election on Wednesday in Baltimore.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, February 1.—Several propositions for the settlement of matters pending for the early resumption of payment of interest on Missouri state bonds.

Kansas.

TOPEKA, KAN., February 1.—The Senate today passed the House bill, by a vote of 24 to 6, over the governor's veto, declaring that the late resolutions of the State Legislature, ratifying the constitutional amendment, are legal. Governor Crawford, in his veto message, says that only thirty-seven members were present, and that of those members were withheld from the Senate, two of whom died during the recess, and one during the session of the Senate. These could not take the oath required by law, and were received by machinery in office. The resignation, or continued in office until the nominations were submitted. The names of eleven were accidentally omitted in sending in nominations, and have since been superseded by the appointment of other persons.

The Secretary of the Interior states that of sixty one registers of land offices, seven have been removed from office, and seven have resigned; sixty one receivers of public moneys, three were removed, four resigned, one died, and six expired. Of the superintendents of Indian affairs, two were removed, and of sixty eight Indian agents, five were removed, two resigned, and twenty eight whose places were removed. The total number of clerks and employes in the offices of the Secretary of the Interior, exclusive of the foregoing, is six hundred and twenty-eight. Of this entire number only twenty five have been removed. In every instance, the removal has been to provide a place for meritorious and unemployed soldiers more to inpetent to discharge the duties.

The report of the Secretary of War states that no persons, after rejection by the Senate, have been reappointed by the President. No appointments have been made since last session. Of persons whose names were sent in and withheld from the Senate, a few cases occurred through inadvertence, but were corrected at the clerk's office, but were merely fresvet appointments which, having expired by constitutional limitation, will be presented to the present session. During the recess, thirty two persons have been appointed to fill vacancies made by ordinary casualties in 1866. Of these appointments will be soon presented to the Senate. The Secretary says that the number does not include brevet appointments, which are not supposed to come within the scope of the resolution, nor those appointments made under act of Congress of July 28, fixing the peace establishment. All such appointments are to be sent in for the action of the Senate.

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THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

The Bankrupt Bill Debated.

The Tenure of Office Bill.

Remonstrance from the Pittsburgh Bankers Presented.

WASHINGTON, February 1, 1867.

SENATE.

The bill to regulate the duties of Clerk of the House passed, yeas 31, nays 6. Nays—Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, Hendricks, Nesmith, Patterson, and Saulsbury.

Mr. DAVIS spoke against it as a party measure.

The bankrupt bill was taken up, the question being on the amendment of the Judiciary Committee to strike out from the list of exceptions to the operations of the bill the following words: "And also all other property not included in the foregoing exceptions as is exempted from levy and sale upon execution by the laws of the State in which the bankrupt has his domicil at the time of the commencement of proceedings, in bankruptcy to amount to not exceeding that allowed by such exceptions in the laws in force in 1864."

Messrs. DOOLITTLE HOWARD, CONNESS and others opposed the amendment.

Messrs. TRUMBULL, HENDRICKS, JOHNSON and others favored it.

Mr. WADE, while his own opinion favored a bankrupt law, would feel compelled under instructions from the Ohio Legislature to vote against the bill.

Mr WILSON moved to amend by substituting "and a homestead and other property not exceeding in value $2,000," for the words proposed to be stricken out.

The House bill relative to the Smithsonian Institute was, on leave, called up and passed.

The bankrupt bill was resumed. Without taking action the Senate went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr PATTERSON, one of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, introduced a joint resolution, authorizing the receipt into the United States Treasury of funds of that institution, including the balance in hand, $2,610 in United States bonds, and the almost notes, ceeding with the original bequest one million dollars. Passed.

On motion of Mr. FERRY the Secretary of War was directed to transmit reports on estimates for improvement of the Harbors of Pentwater and Pere Marquette, on Lake Michigan.

On motion of Mr. DARLING, the Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the internal revenue law to require the destruction of all copper cents coined in the United States, and sold as the same as old copper.

The bill to extend a patent to W. H Harvey for improvements in machinery for cutting and dressing screws to August 18, was debated with much interest.

The Senate bill to regulate the tenure of certain civil officers was debated.

Mr. ELIOT opposed the bill as an encroachment on the constitutional rights of the Executive.

Mr WILLIAMS sustained the bill.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE advocated the Senate bill, opposing the amendment by the House.

Mr. DONNELLY spoke in favor of the bill, and offered an amendment providing that no vacancy shall be held to have happened during the recess of the Senate if the incumbent of the office was in the exercise of its duty on the day Congress convened, and that in such a case the person holding the office shall continue to hold it until his successor is confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. HISE argued against the bill as unconstitutional.

Mr. STEVENS favored his proposition to declare all the national bank currency held by the Senate incapable of holding any public office for the year and made such a motion.

Mr. BLAKE replied to Mr. Stevens.

The House at half past three seconded the previous question.

Mr. HALE made the closing argument in favor of the bill, opposing all amendments.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to strike out from the first section "excepting the Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, Navy and Interior, Postmaster General and Attorney General," and the amendment was rejected, 76 against 78.

The amendment subsequently offered by Messrs. WILLIAMS, DONNELLY and STEVENS were severally rejected, the latter by a vote of 87 to 70.

Mr FARQUHAR moved to reconsider the vote just taken on Mr. WILLIAMS' amendment.

Mr. HALE moved to lable the motion. Negatived, 67 against 74.

Before proceeding further, a movement was made for an adjournment.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, gave notice that he would on Monday next from the Judiciary Committee House till to declare valid and confirm all acts, proclamations and orders of the President and acts done in pursuance thereof, or by his order, in suppression of the rebellion.

The House resolution relative to Daniel C. Trewitt, of Tennessee, for four months service in the army, was passed.

The Ways and Means was, on motion of Mr. KETCHAM, instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the internal revenue tax from straw wrapping paper, and placing it on the free list.

Mr. HOOPER reported a bill to enlarge the United States Arsenal at St. Louis. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The Senate bill prescribing the manner in which the President shall communicate with the Senate was passed. Transmitting the report of the Secretary of War, with a letter of Gen. Halleck, in reply to the resolution respecting the execution of the act providing for the appointment of additional paymasters and report on certain claims of the State of Iowa; tabled. Transmitting the report of the Secretary of War in answer to resolutions of the 4th and 15th of January last, asking for information on the present condition of affairs in Mexico, and on the subject of the evacuation of Mexico by the French troops; referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Transmitting reports of the Secretary of the Interior, Quartermaster General and Commissary General of Subsistence, with information in regard to the appointments to office called for by House resolution of the 15th of January last; referred to the Committee on Civil Service.

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BURNING OF CHAMBERSBURG.

EARLY STATEMENT IN RELATION TO IT.

From Gen. Jubal A. Early's "Last Year of the War."

While at Martinsburg it was ascertained beyond all doubt that Hunter had been again put in command of the army of warfare, and after his return to the Valley, while we were near Washington, among other outrages, the private residences of Mr. Andrew Hunter, a member of the Virginia Senate, Mr. Alexander R. Boteler, ex-member of the Confederate Congress, Mr. Lewis of the United States Consulate, and Edmund I. Lee, a distant relative of Gen. Lee, all in Jefferson county, with their contents had been burned by his orders, only time enough being given for the ladies to get out of the house.

A number of towns in the South, as well as private country houses, had been burned by the troops under Hunter, and upon the information received both in some of the Northern papers in terms of exultation, and gloated over by their readers, it was determined by military authority, in my command, and was brought more immediately to my attention. I had often seen delicate ladies, who had been plundered, insulted, and rendered destitute by the acts of our most barbarous enemies, and while they did not call for it, yet in the anguished expression of their countenances in narrating their misfortunes there was a mute appeal to every manly sentiment of my bosom for retribution, which I could no longer withstand.

The town of Chambersburg, in Pennsylvania, was selected as the one on which retaliation should be made, and McCausland was ordered to proceed with his brigade, and that of Johnson and a battery of artillery, to that place, and demand of the municipal authorities the sum of $100,000 in gold, or $500,000 in United States currency, as a compensation for the destruction of the houses named, and their contents; and, in default of payment, to burn the town. The roof of the city was covered, and that in such a case the person holding the office shall continue to hold it until his successor is confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. HISE argued against the bill as unconstitutional.

Mr. STEVENS favored his proposition to declare all the national bank currency held by the Senate incapable of holding any public office for the year and made such a motion.

Mr. BLAKE replied to Mr. Stevens.

The House at half past three seconded the previous question.

Mr. HALE made the closing argument in favor of the bill, opposing all amendments.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to strike out from the first section "excepting the Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, Navy and Interior, Postmaster General and Attorney General," and the amendment was rejected, 76 against 78.

The amendment subsequently offered by Messrs. WILLIAMS, DONNELLY and STEVENS were severally rejected, the latter by a vote of 87 to 70.

Mr FARQUHAR moved to reconsider the vote just taken on Mr. WILLIAMS' amendment.

Mr. HALE moved to lable the motion. Negatived, 67 against 74.

Before proceeding further, a movement was made for an adjournment.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, gave notice that he would on Monday next from the Judiciary Committee House till to declare valid and confirm all acts, proclamations and orders of the President and acts done in pursuance thereof, or by his order, in suppression of the rebellion.

The House resolution relative to Daniel C. Trewitt, of Tennessee, for four months service in the army, was passed.

The Ways and Means was, on motion of Mr. KETCHAM, instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the internal revenue tax from straw wrapping paper, and placing it on the free list.

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STATE LEGISLATURES.

Maryland.

ANNAPOLIS, February 1.—House adjourned this evening until to-morrow to pass the Senate bill dating away with municipal election on Wednesday in Baltimore.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, February 1.—Several propositions for the settlement of matters pending for the early resumption of payment of interest on Missouri state bonds.

Kansas.

TOPEKA, KAN., February 1.—The Senate today passed the House bill, by a vote of 24 to 6, over the governor's veto, declaring that the late resolutions of the State Legislature, ratifying the constitutional amendment, are legal. Governor Crawford, in his veto message, says that only thirty-seven members were present, and that of those members were withheld from the Senate, two of whom died during the recess, and one during the session of the Senate. These could not take the oath required by law, and were received by machinery in office. The resignation, or continued in office until the nominations

The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1867.

GENERAL RAILROAD LAW.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. BIGHAM read his General Railroad Bill, and we are assured that the Central Railroad Company has graciously intimated that, after it has been considered, it will permit the same to become a law. For this we trust we are sufficiently thankful; though we beg leave to doubt the sincerity of the assurance. We warn the friends of a genuine law to be on the look out for amendments, insidiously worked in, which, though very harmless to the eye, will be fatal in their effect.

TO BE FOUGHT WITH ALL MEANS.

Our special dispatch from Harrisburg informs us that the Senate Committee have promised to report the Connellsville Bill—negatively or affirmatively—Wednesday of next week, and that the Central Company will oppose it by all the means in its power. The delay on the part of the Committee has already awakened the suspicions of not a few that such an intention existed, and caused some speculation as to the character of the means employed to obtain an adverse report.

We hope that no member of the Legislature will disguise from himself that the people have a perfect understanding of the nature of this contest. Although an attempt will be made to make it appear otherwise, the contest is one wherein the people are engaged on the one side and the Central Railroad Company, which, as a great monied corporation, has the reputation of buying its way through the Legislature, on the other. Whoever enters its service must incur the suspicion of getting well paid. Let this monied corporation withdraw from the field and the opposition to the bill would amount to nothing worth heeding. In saying that whoever enters its service must incur the suspicion of getting well paid, we intend no personal allusion, but state a proposition, the correctness of which no one will dispute. Nor do we stop specially to arraign this monied power—though it merits only condemnation—but pass on to say, that the member that permits himself to be influenced by the "means" which, according to general report, it constantly employs to procure legislation, will inevitably cover himself with odium, which will cling to him through life.

These things are getting to be well understood. The Legislature is not wholly above suspicion now. There is a widespread belief that Representatives sometimes sell their votes, and that on this bill some are only waiting to strike a good bargain with the agents of the Central Company.

The question involved in the bill has been passed upon by the Judiciary of the country, and the Legislature has but a simple duty to perform, which is to repeal the repealing act as provided for in the bill before them. Representatives should remember that they are making for themselves a record, which the people will scrutinize, and which will last for all time. And the Senate Committee, of which Mr. LANDON is the chairman, should realize that towards them the public gaze has been directed, and that the question is already asked—which will you serve, the people or a monopoly that stalks into the legislative halls, resolved on carrying its points, if the means, which no one doubts are at its command, will enable it to do so? Whether it will succeed, the general belief is, depends on the incorruptibility of the majority.

THE RIVER IMPROVEMENT CONVENTION.

The citizens of St. Louis are making extensive preparations in view of the River Improvement Convention which is to meet there on the 12th instant. It is proposed to raise the sum of fifty thousand dollars, which is thought to be little enough, to defray the expenses, and all the arrangements, the papers of that city say, will be worthy of the importance of the occasion. The *Democrat* says that "it is considered necessary, in the presentation of this subject to Congress, to give it a popular form —the expression of the united voice of the people of the Mississippi Valley, and in the accomplishment of the design on a scale so extensive the expenses must of course be large. More than a hundred and fifty points have been invited to send delegates, from nearly all of which the most favorable answers have been received. The invitations have not only been accepted but a general sympathy with the movement is ardently expressed. There will be not far from a thousand representatives in attendance, and the convention without doubt will be the largest of a similar character ever held in the West or in the entire country."

The convention, it is probable, will not confine its attention to the "Mississippi Valley," but extend its view to the other rivers on which floats so large a share of the commerce of the country; and on which the commerce of the Mississippi largely depends. The view should be as broad as the inland commerce of the country is extensive, and sound policy manifestly dictates the combining of the strength possessed by all the parts interested in river navigation.

THE TARIFF IN CONGRESS.

The passage through the Senate, by the strong vote of twenty-seven to ten, of the Tariff Bill, is certainly a favorable sign. But we are not without apprehension for the action of the House of Representatives. It is too much to expect that the action of the Senate will be at once concurred in by that body, and a Committee of Conference will probably be the pass to which the bill will be brought, ultimately. As is almost always the case, the time is getting short, and what flustering will be resorted to, and what will be the result of this description of tactics on the part of the opponents of the measure, no one can say. Although precisely as to the shape the numerous amendments made by the Senate leaves it, little is known, we may safely conclude that the bill is preferable to any we have had for a long time. We hope that the friends of the bill will stand firm, and without flinching an inch fight the battle through to the end.

THE FINANCIAL CONTRACTION.

The Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING, the newly elected United States Senator from New York, but at present a member of the House of Representatives, has sought the views of the Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE, one of the most intelligent merchants in New York City. That gentleman responds to the application of Mr. CONKLING in a well-written letter, clear in its statements and forcible in its arguments, wherein it is in strong contrast with the late speech of Mr. MORRILL. He is in favor of contraction to a certain extent, but not at the rate or the extent proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury; for he believes that the policy of that officer, if persisted in, must end in a financial convulsion, such as the country has not seen since 1857. The following is a portion of Mr. OPDYKE's letter:

"Is this rate of contraction too rapid, or too slow? or is it the proper mean where prudence and safety meet? I have no hesitation in pronouncing it too rapid. It nearly equals the rate at which the interest and the issue of paper money under the irresistible necessities of war; and it could not fail to bring down prices with even greater rapidity than they then advanced. Is this prudent or safe? Could it be accomplished without involving both the Government and the people in financial embarrassments of the most serious character? Every one familiar with the principles of finance or with the financial history of Great Britain from 1815 to 1825, and the United States from 1857 to 1862, will unhesitatingly answer in the negative. In my judgment, it would inevitably produce, before the end of the year, a suspension of payments on the part of the government and the banks, and a deepened bankruptcy throughout the community. In fact, the contraction of the last three months, through its effect on prices, has already produced serious stagnation in trade and in all other departments of industry. Yet this is but the beginning, the first gold step, in the policy of contraction. If it is to be followed by steps equally bold and depressing in their effects during the present year, we cannot hope for any revival in trade and industry. On the contrary, their depression must inevitably increase through each succeeding month, until they arrive, as I have already indicated, at the point of utter prostration or collapse. All who remember the financial and commercial collapse of 1857, which involved states, corporations, and individuals in a common insolvency, must shudder at the possibility of a repetition of such calamities."

A LETTER to a Boston paper says the New York *Herald* will move into its new building on the first of March, and that on the same day the first number of CHAS. A. DANA's new morning paper, the New York *Daily Republican*, will be issued from the old Herald Building. The writer says it will be intensely radical in tone, favoring the impeachment of the President, the ballot for the negro, and the utter disfranchisement of the rebels. Every appliance of modern editorial art will be employed on its columns, and all the energies of its managing editor will be bent toward an effort to take the wind out of the sails of the *Tribune*. DANA himself will have full control over all the departments of the paper, the publishing and mechanical, as well as the editorial. The *Republican*, in its typographical appearance, it is said, will be similar to the *Tribune* before display heads were discarded.

NEW RAILROADS.

It is manifestly impossible to keep the facilities and means for transportation between East an West stationary, while the population of the great producing States is increasing more than 60 per cent. every ten years. Therefore, the subject of transportation in and through the State of Pennsylvania must be considered in connection with the interests and movements of distant localities, and not as a mere home question. The Western people have evidently been led, by a feeling of necessity, to seek for more ample and cheaper means of getting their produce to the Eastern markets and the seaboard.

The want of this operates powerfully to discourage production in the West, for the more produce the Western farmers raise, the more their home market is glutted and prices depressed, without the possibility of relief by sales abroad, on account of the lack and high cost of transportation. The consequences of this condition are felt both East and West—prices being too low at the producer's door, and too high when the produce reaches the hands of the consumer.

There are in the Northern States, through which the immense and increasing products of the West chiefly pass to their Eastern destination, but six great railway lines and one canal. These are found insufficient for the business that converges on them from the numerous lines of land and water carriage in the broad West. To escape the high charges, the delays, the irregularities, unavoidable under these circumstances, the immense business requires increased facilities, as it rolls Eastward, accumulating as it goes. It is vain to try to stop the current seeking an Eastward outlet.

It is an object of interest to have as much as possible of this moving wealth flow through our own State. We can hold out the inducement of excellent Western railroads, and steamboats ample sufficient to accommodate all the business likely to come in this direction, and we can give assurance of an Eastern road energetic and active to the extent of its capacity. But we need more Eastern facilities. If we do not supply them, business will seek other channels. It is seeking them now, and it will find them. The Niagara Ship Canal is pressed upon Congress with an energy and persistence which Pennsylvania might well emulate in urging her railway legislation through, and in promoting her interests in this vast business. To secure her share New York is aroused, and is proposing to enlarge the capacity of her grand canal, and to reduce to the lowest possible rate the tolls on freight. For years past that canal has carried an amount of tonnage, during the season of navigation, equal to *sixty railroad freight trains a day*. We can, unfortunately, offer no canal transportation, but railroads we can have. And yet our legislators pause and hesitate even in reference to these. And while they are hesitating and delaying, for reasons best known to themselves, both with reference to a General Railroad Law, and also to the Connellsville line, the business is seeking other channels, and inconvenience, cost and loss are entailed on the enterprise of the country, Cheap freights from here to the Eastern cities would rapidly increase the business on our rivers. The Monongahela wharf would resume its old appearance, and the immense business of former times on the Ohio, the Mississippi, and their tributaries, would again pass through Pittsburgh, which, the numerous railways would still have freight enough to occupy them to their full capacity.

A CONCESSION.

From one of the extremest of the Democratic organs in the rebel interest, we clip the following sentence. Speaking of the sufferings and poverty prevailing in the Southern States, and in reference to the oft repeated statement that the ruin and misery were caused by the war, it says:

"We deny it totally. They were *ruined and impoverished by the overthrow of their labor system*, and not by the war. There was no suffering in the South, of any consequence, *before the close of the war*. People there got along very well so long as the war lasted, for then the negroes were still industrious and engaged in all the ordinary productive pursuits. It was not until Mr. Lincoln's fatal edict was enforced, *after Lee's surrender*, that utter poverty and ruin seized the Southern people. Then, at a single blow, the wealthy were made even poorer than the poorest. Then it was that those who had been relied upon to load the poor could no longer even find means to support themselves."

We have left the italics as the writer of the above placed them. The statement is in part true, as to the facts. The negroes did labor and the fruits of their labor went in part, directly to the support of the war. It is not true that the suffering in the South was inconsiderable. Both people and army were pinched for food and clothing and comforts. This was confessed by themselves.

But in this passage, we have an admission of the profound sagacity of Mr. LINCOLN in striking at the efficient support of the rebellion. This was the great argument used in favor of emancipation. And here this rabid partisan, on the other side, in his zeal for the re-establishment of slavery, admits all that was ever claimed by the advocates for its suppression as a war measure. If they carried on their rebellion, as he asserts, by the aid of the negroes, without serious inconvenience, then the wisest and best thing to be done by the Union Government was, to overthrow that labor system, or, in other words, to emancipate the negroes.

The declaration that the poverty and suffering of the Southern people were not produced by the war, but by the emancipation of the slaves, is too absurd to deceive any sane mind. It might as well be said that people were not killed in consequence of the war, but by being hit with bullets, since they got along very well so long as the bullets did not hit them. If there had been no rebellion, there would have been no overthrow of the "labor system," and no killing with bullets, and no general impoverishment, suffering and despair, like that which now reigns over the unhappy Southern States.

The above concession also admits that but for the slave system of labor the war could not have been carried on so well and so long as it was. This we take to be poor logic in favor of the system. The people of the United States are so fully persuaded of this intrinsic evil of slavery and its attendant feudalism, that they will take good care that it shall not exist again as an institution of this country, and that no future rebels, should there be any, shall be able to "get along very well" in their rebellion by the aid of their slaves.

THE well meant endeavors of people in the North, to relieve the suffering poor in the Southern States, do not meet with the acknowledgment that might be expected, from a portion of the press, which affects to be spokesmen for the Southern people. The late meeting in New York is spoken of with the utmost indignation and contempt, by a journal that admits the extent and severity of the suffering. But its insane and malignant passions lead it to speak of the clergymen who took part in the kindly effort, as "bloodhounds of Zion," and of one as exceeding the rest, "in sly, mean, vindictive hate and venom." The bread offered by them, it says, "would choke the poorest Southern widow or ragged orphan for which it was intended." And the aid proposed is declared to be "insolently thrown at the suffering people of the South." Such utterances are diabolical, tending to frustrate humane and charitable endeavors in behalf of the famishing people of the Southern States, and to doom them to utter misery and starvation. One would think that these blind and crazy leaders of public sentiment had done enough to satisfy an ordinary heartlessness, in leading a confiding people into a hopeless rebellion and in keeping them *in it*, by false representations, to the point of absolute exhaustion. But, it seems, they appear to covet the further function of indignant interference between the kindly offered bread and the mouths of their starving victims.

RELIABLE intelligence from Middle and West Tennessee leave no room for doubting that a reign of terror has been inaugurated there. Says the Memphis *Post*: "It is a deplorable fact that in many localities in West Tennessee the lives of Union men, and particularly those known as Radicals, are not safe. The enmity engendered by war and fostered by the worst of the rebel press, bears fruit in murder and violence. It is useless to endeavor to conceal the fact; it stands forth too clear for doubt." The Memphis *Avalanche* boldly threatens a new revolution, and it is too apparent that the Union men in the State do not feel so confident as they did in the strength of their position. And this is true, measurably, of the whole South. The strong arm of Congress should be put forth to save the country.

THE assembling of the principal Generals of the country at Washington is supposed to mean something in particular, the version of the best informed being, after consultation, orders are to be issued looking to the better protection of Union men in the South.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* expresses the opinion that Major General GEORGE H. THOMAS stands a better chance to be the next President than any other man.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The leading dry goods jobbers in New York have just adopted a new rule as to credits for the future basis of business, giving two per cent. off for settlements in ten days and one off for thirty days. This proceeding has had the effect to work, in some departments, a further depression of prices, but the manufacturers generally submit to the concession with cheerfulness, in view of the prevailing stagnation.

California, it is estimated, produced last year 2,000,000 gallons of wine, and the annual product a few years hence, when the growing vineyards begin bearing, it is predicted, will reach 5,000,000. The value of the fruit crop of 1866 is stated at $2,583,530.

The Nashville *Times* says: The great contest of speed and bottom, between Jacob Handrich, of the Climax Saloon, and David Kunn, of Sidefel's Brewery, to Murfreesboro, for $1,000 a side, came off on Saturday. The parties made a "square start" from the Climax Saloon, on Cherry street, precisely at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and the winner arrived at the St. Charles in Murfreesboro, at fifteen minutes after 10 in the evening.

A New York letter says: There was a slight movement in real estate at auction this morning—the first of the season. Houses and lots, located in various parts of the city, were offered at the usual high figures; but except in a few instances no purchasers were found, and the property therefore was withdrawn. Put this down as one of the signs of the times. As the expectation is general that houses, lots and rents must come down before the first of May, there is likely to be more sellers than buyers for some time to come.

Cincinnati will be Cincinnati. An exchange says that some admirers of Ristori in that city recently got so frantic in their appreciation of her fine acting, that they presented her with six large hogs as an evidence of their affectionate regard. So says the Philadelphia *Ledger*.

In consequence of the prolonged cold weather there is great suffering among the whites and freedmen in Virginia. It is reported that over two thousand freedmen have been thrown out of employment by the suspension of work in the tobacco factories. The Freedmen's Bureau is issuing rations to the destitute, and Gen. O. H. Browne, assistant commissioner of the bureau, is in Washington endeavoring to procure relief for them.

The Chicago *Times* says: That the public mind is not at rest concerning the determination of the late Opera House drawing is apparent on all hands. The dissatisfaction arises from the singular circumstances of the sale of the Opera House by Mr. Lee to Mr. Crosby, and the very low price which the former is said to have demanded and received for it.

The Chicago *Journal* says: A private letter received at this office from Franklin, La., dated January 23d, says the weather there just now is like the June weather in Chicago, and that the people are luxuriating on oranges fresh from the trees.

PERSONAL.

—A correspondent writing from Augusta, Ga., says it will appear strange, but it is nevertheless true, that the candidate for the Senate in the State of New York, whose success the Southern people desired, was Horace Greeley, editor of the *Tribune*.

—Commodore Vanderbilt has published a card in which he says: "I have no sou that I acknowledge traveling West. I hope that no person will be imposed upon by any fellow calling himself my son." How many sons has Mr. Vanderbilt that he don't acknowledge?

—A singular scene occurred recently during a performance at the theater at Nantes, France. Mlle. Gaschard in the dress circle, was observed to be in a state of great excitement, and, during the interval between the first and second act of "Roland a Roncevaux," was seized with a nervous attack and had to be removed to the saloon, where she recovered and then resumed her seat. Her agitation, however again came on, and soon as the curtain had dropped for the second time, she got up, and walking directly to a gentleman, who was seated with his newly married wife in the same gallery, gave him a violent slap in the face. The wife remained entirely composed during this scene, and after awaiting until the excitement had somewhat left the house, the police having, in the meantime, removed the assailant, who had been abandoned by the man.

—Miss Nellie Marshall, daughter of the rebel General Humphrey Marshall, is writing a story for the Memphis *Avalanche*. That journal says: "Miss Marshall has scarcely passed her eighteenth birthday, and yet, by dint of careful application and study, she has advanced to an honored position in the field of letters by the side of the noblest intellects of her sex."

Death of Hon. Henry S. Magraw.

We are pained to learn that the Hon. Henry S. Magraw died suddenly in Washington City yesterday morning. Mr. M. was widely known to our community as a prominent member of the Pittsburgh Bar, in days gone by, and as the able and efficient Prosecuting Attorney of this county, during the administration of Governor Shunk. Some years since Mr. M. removed to Lancaster, and was elected State Treasurer for three consecutive years. More recently he removed to Cecil county, Maryland, and settled upon the farm upon which he was born, near West Nottingham Church. Last fall he was elected to the Maryland House of Delegates on the Conservative ticket, and was present at the recent election in that body for United States senator.

Mr. Magraw was a warm-hearted and generous friend, an eloquent and ingenious advocate, and during many years of his life an active and intelligent politician of the Democratic school. His many friends here will learn his sudden demise with deep and unaffected sorrow.

WHISKY FRAUDS.—Under the investigation prosecuted by the Committee of Ways and Means, it has come out that the largest frauds upon the revenue that have been found in the recent examinations are proved to date back in their origin to the time when the tax was at its lowest point. The Committe is not in favor of any reduction of the present tax, but believes that unless the revenue laws are honestly carried out, it is immaterial what are the rates.

THE AUTHORSHIP OF SHAKESPEARE—The author of the recent book disputing the authorship of Shakespeare—substituting Sir Francis Bacon for the Bard of Avon—is Hon. Nathaniel Holmes, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Missouri.

Increased Duties Cheapen Prices.

One of the principles laid down by Commissioner Wells in his report, that "an increase of duties contributes to an increase of prices," is a free trade fallacy which has been a thousand times exposed and refuted. The Iron and Steel Association, at their convention in Washington, pronounced it "false and delusive," and affirmed, on the contrary, the economical truth that the invariable effect of protective duties which establish industries up to the point of successful competition with rival imports, is to reduce prices to consumers. In proof of this the fact was instanced that the duty imposed by the Morrill tariff on cast steel, amounting to 100 per cent. on previous rates, under which manufacture of American steel was successfully established, brought down the price of the imported article from 40 cents a pound to 12½ cents, and that when gold was at 280, and the best English cast steel had to be sold at 45 cents, American of equally good quality never sold for more than 32 cents. This fact was likewise adduced: That previous to the present extensive preparations in this country to produce Bessemer rails the English agents charged for them $160 in gold, but dropped the price to $110 upon hearing that we were going largely into the business, under the expectation of a protective increase of the tariff. So it is with the whole range of manufactured products. The first effect of protective duties is to impose checks upon the demands of importers, and to reduce prices; the final effect is to cheapen the articles by the underbidding of producers competing with each other for the possession of the market.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

THE following extract from a Washington dispatch is a good illustration of what "rod tape" can do in the way of securing rigid accountability:

"As an exception, probably never equalled by any discharging officer of the government, it is mentioned that on the settlement of the accounts, by the fourth auditor, of Garrett R. Barry, paymaster in the Navy, up to January, 1867, which accounts involved an expenditure of $14,732,555 12, there was found a difference of only 25 cents between the sum presented by the pay master and as audited by the fourth auditor."

A NOTICE of a race in Baton Rouge had the following regulations appended: "The judges will settle no squabbles between private parties. The fastest horse will win the race. Colored people will be removed from the track if they do not behave like white people. No fighting allowed until after the race, and then not within six hundred yards of the track. No liquor to be brought on the ground outside of the person carrying it."

RESIGNED.—Hon. John Grayson, who has been Treasurer of the Washington, Pa., Female Seminary for several years, commencement, more than thirty years ago, has resigned his position. Upon his retirement, the Rev. Dr. Brownson, on behalf of the trustees of the institution, presented him with a magnificent copy of the Holy Bible.

THE Boston *Post* calls Mr. Farton's estimate of Daniel Webster, as given in the *North American Review*, "merely an ambitious person's attempt to chalk out his own diminutive length upon an immense background." But this is not its severest phrase. It says: "The writer of the article in the *North American* displays the qualities of the jackal and the ghoul."

IN the New York Legislature a bill has been introduced designed to punish intemperance in Railroad Conductors, and other employees. The bill is silent about drunken managers.

THE ice blockade on Long Island Sound is complete. The Boston, New Haven, and in fact all the Sound boats, have ceased to run.

The Way They Do It in Wall Street.

The *Independent* of this week gives a chapter of Wall street gossip opening with the remark that the panic of last week destroyed a thousand alleged cases, and that the task now is of the *end* of all these financial troubles, when it will come, and what sort of smash, as a formality, will take place. We quote:

"During the week more than a dozen large stock houses have either failed or suspended payment. At least half of them, it is believed, will shortly resume business. The leading broker for the big speculators has the sympathy of all in his line of business. He has, indeed, been made the victim of a large number of reckless speculators, the *chief* of whom, it is declared, has been playing a game which would have directed a faro-bank. The names and tricks of the whole batch of worthies are freely commented upon by a class of men who have special gifts in the use of the English language. At least fifty thousand shares of Erie stock were bought for the clique in three days by the broker before spoken of. The speculators took from him about thirty-five thousand shares, and then left him to—break with the remaining load on his shoulders. He had bought for them this stock in full confidence that he would be faithfully protected, according to agreement; but was kindly permitted at the last moment to be his own executioner. At least a million of dollars more from the clique were required to pay for the stock left on the hands of the unfortunate broker."

LUBIN'S EXTRACTS,
LUBIN'S EXTRACTS.
LUBIN'S EXTRACTS.
French and English Pomades and Oils,
French and English Pomades and Oils,
French and English Pomades and Oils.
French and English Soaps,
French and English Soaps,
Best English Tooth and Hair Brushes,
Best English Tooth and Hair Brushes.
We have the finest, Largest and Best assorted stock of Toilet Articles ever seen in this city. Our stock of American Toilet Articles comprises every article known to the Trade.
Make your selections from the largest stock by going to
M'CLARRAN & M'KENNAN
DRUGGISTS,
85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

HEAR WHAT THE
REV. ISAAC AIKEN SAYS IN RELATION
TO THE
Greatest Dyspepsia Medicine
OF THE AGE.
"COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE."
[From the Presbyterian Banner.]
JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, No. 84 Market street, Pittsburgh.—I take great pleasure in stating that, after being suffered from dyspepsia for about seven years, at some periods much more than others, I am entirely cured by COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE. My friends know that of late years my health was an extreme one. I had great suffering from eating any kind of food, and on an average would vomit about one-third of my meals, in a sour, undigested state. When these attacks would come, I would lose all strength, and be utterly helpless. Some of these attacks would be so severe that for one, together, I could not retain anything on my stomach save a little dry toast and tea. For years I knew not what it was to enjoy a hearty meal of food set upon the table.
Six months have now passed without symptoms of the return of the disease. The case was considered by seven physicians, so marvelous, that for a time it was feared it might be fictitious; but I am now so well convinced that I have been not merely relieved, but permanently cured, that I can conscientiously recommend Coe's Dyspepsia Cure to all the victims of Dyspepsia. ISAAC AIKEN.
Late pastor of Beaver Street Methodist Church, Allegheny, and now of Sharpsburg, Pa.
The Sole Agent for COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE in Pittsburgh is JOSEPH FLEMING, No. 84 Market, No. 84 Market Street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.
Price: One Dollar per Bottle. Six Bottles for Five Dollars. Sent by Express anywhere.
mh22-lawdm

GREAT BARGAINS IN
CLOTHING.
SELLING OUT OF A
WHOLESALE CLOTHING STORE,
AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
The undersigned having determined to quit business offer for sale at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
PIECE GOODS,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Cottonades, Jeans, Vestings, &c. Also, of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods and Tailors' Trimmings, to which they call the attention of dealers in the city and the country, and the public generally.
Our entire stock of Goods MUST BE SOLD by the FIRST DAY OF APRIL NEXT, as our store has been rented. All housekeeping goods bargains should call early at No. 137 WOOD STREET.
A. FROWENFELD & BRO.

UNION
DAILY PRAYER MEETING,
12 M. TO 12:30 P. M., AT
LECTURE ROOM
OF THE
FIRST METHODIST CHURCH,
Fifth Street, above Smithfield Street,
Under the direction of the Young Men's Christian Association. All are cordially invited.

RELIGIOUS.
FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, FIFTH STREET, ABOVE SMITHFIELD. ALEX. CLARK, PASTOR. PREACHING TOMORROW at 10:30 A. M. and at 7 P. M. subject of evening sermon, "Christian Government." Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
AN ELECTION FOR PRESIDENT, MANAGERS AND OFFICERS of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny River opposite Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, will be held at the TOLL HOUSE, at the South end of the Bridge, on MONDAY, the 4th day of March next at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M.
WM. KENNEDY, Treasurer.
OFFICE OF THE UNION REFINING & STORING CO., Pittsburgh, February 1, 1867.
DIVIDEND—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable forthwith at their office, No. 192 Liberty street.
WM. KIRKPATRICK, Treasurer.
OFFICE OF GLASGOW OIL CO., Pittsburgh, January 31, 1867.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE GLASGOW OIL COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable to stockholders on and after the 16th inst., at the office of the Treasurer, 139 Liberty Street. Transfer Books will be closed from 11th to 18th inst.
J. L. MARSHALL, Treas.
OFFICE MARION OIL COMPANY, Pittsburgh, January 29, 1867.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE Marion Oil Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the earnings for the month of January, payable at the Office of the Secretary, No. 149 Ohio street, on and after February 5, 1867. Transfer Books closed.
E. K. RINEHART, Sec'y.
OFFICE OF THE A. V. R. R. COMPANY, Pittsburgh, February 1, 1867.
THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, corner of Fifth and Canal streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., on TUESDAY, February 26th, 1867, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the election of a Board of Managers to serve for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may be presented.
WM. PHILLIPS, President.
DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of H. SILVERMAN & CO. of the Iron Salt Works, Nine Mile Run, is hereby dissolved. JAMES MANSFIELD having retired therefrom. The business will be continued by H. Silverman and John Kramer, under the same style of H. SILVERMAN & CO.
H. SILVERMAN.
JOHN KRAMER.
JAS. MANSFIELD.
N. O. SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—
105 bbls Molasses;
15 hhds Sugar;
To arrive per steamer Kenton. For sale by
WILLIAM MILLER,
Late Miller & Ricketson.
W. S. HAVEN,
PRINTER, STATIONER,
AND
BLANK BOOK MAKER.
CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STS.,
DEALER IN
STATIONERY, of every description;
GOLD PENS;
WRITING AND COPYING INKS;
COPYING PRESSES AND BOOKS;
CHECK, RECEIPT, DRAY AND ORDER BOOKS;
ODD FELLOWS' ROLL, PROPOSITION AND WARRANT BOOKS.
WOOD AND THIRD STREETS.
NEW CROP TEAS
150 ½ chests Oolong Tea;
100 ½ chests Japan Tea,
15 ½ chests Gunpowder Tea;
15 ½ chests Imperial Tea;
50 ½ chests Young Hyson Tea;
250 bags Rio Coffee;
50 mats Java Coffee;
25 mats Laguayra Coffee;
50 bbls. Lovering's Syrup;
20 bbls. Imperial Syrup;
30 bbls. Fruit Syrup;
25 bbls. White Drips.
J. D. DRAVO,
NOS. 23 and 24 DIAMOND.
BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,
LEAD PIPE
AND
SHEET LEAD MANUFACTURERS,
Mail orders for Plumbers', Machinists', Coppersmith's and Oil Refiners'
Supplies Filled Promptly,
NO. 167 SMITHFIELD ST.,
w.s PITTSBURGH, PA.
TWINES ONLY.
ESTABLISHED 1845.
James P. Travers, 46 Beekman St., N. Y.
Twine for Grain, Coffee, Salt and Guano Sacks, Cotton Bales. Ham Bags, Wrapping, Wilting, Hemp, Book and Sand Paper, Paper Hangings, Seine and Gilling Nets, Fly Nets, Spindle Banding and Loom Cord, Tobacco, Wool, and Hop Twine, Mattress, Tufting Stitching, Broom, Binding Sewing, Sail, Carpet and other Twines.
Twines for Hardware, Dry Goods, Grocers, Druggists, Ship Chandlers, Book Binders, Paper and Broom Makers, Stationers, Upholsterers, Fishermen, Weavers and all other Trades.
Cotton Chalk, and Plow Lines, Trot, Singling and Ox Lines,
Samples can be seen and orders left with
S E. B. MATTHEWS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
JAS. H. PARKER,
PORK PACKER,
109 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.
Extra Sugar Cured Hams;
Extra S. C. Breakfast Bacon;
Extra S. C. Dried Beef;
Extra S. C. Beef Tongues;
Bacon Shoulders;
S. cop. Plain Hams;
Bacon, Ribbed and Clear Sides;
Prime Leaf Lard;
Cincinnati Lard Oil;
Mill Grease;
Constantly on hand and for sale at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
WM. MILLER,
(LATE MILLER & RICKETSON)
Nos. 221 & 223 Liberty St.,
Has just received a large and well selected stock of
FRESH GROCERIES,
Which are offered to city and country dealers at low prices for cash, comprised, in part, of
175 bbls Starch Syrup;
25 do Greer Turner & Co's Syrup;
20 do Lovering's Syrup;
25 do Brandes, Ockershausen & Co's Syrup;
200 bags Havana Sugar;
150 bbls Refined Sugar;
10 bbls Porto Rico Sugar;
100 bags prime and choice Rio Coffee;
25 bags choice Laguayra Coffee;
100 bags Old Government Coffee;
100 hf chests Green and Black Tea;
25 hf chests Imperial and Gunpowder Tea;
50 kegs English Bi-carb Soda;
Spices, Starch, Iron, Nails, Wooden Ware, &c.
REGISTER'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh, Pa., February 1st, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following accounts of Executors, Administrators, Guardians &c., have been duly passed in said Register's office and will be presented to the Orphans' Court for confirmation and allowance on MONDAY, March 4th, 1867:
No. 1. First and final account of Saml Whitehouse, Administrator (cum testamento annexo) of Hannah Jones, deceased. Filed November 3d, 1866.
No. 2. Final account of Alexander and Andrew Dougler, Executors of Thompson Douglas, deceased. Filed November 3d, 1866.
No. 3. Final account of Peter Schlidecker, Administrator of Dominick Schlidecker, deceased. Filed November 5, 1866.
No. 4. Final account of Elizabeth P. Roberts and W. W. Barker, administrators of John W. Roberts, deceased. Filed November 8th, 1866.
No. 5. Final account of Peter Schlidecker, Executor of Barnabas Welsor, deceased. Filed November 6th, 1866.
No. 6. Account of James Mason and Wm. P. Kain, Administrators of Thomas Davis deceased. Filed November 6th, 1866.
No. 7. Final account of Conrad Eberhardt, Guardian of Jacob Shaner, heir of the heirs of Jacob Shaner, deceased. Filed November 7th, 1866.
No. 8. First and final account of Wm. S. Bullock and Margaret Derrickson, Administrators of John and Margaret Derrickson, deceased. Filed November 8th, 1866.
No. 9. First and final account of John Fullerton and R. Ramsey, Executors of John N. Ramsey, deceased. Filed November 8th, 1866.
No. 10. Account of Elizabeth Graham, Administratrix of William Graham, deceased. Filed November 8th, 1866.
No. 11. First and final account of William Stewart, Administrator of David M. Stewart deceased. Filed November 8th, 1866.
No. 12. Final account of E. P. Jones, Executor of Edmund Thomas deceased. Filed November 9th, 1866.
No. 13. Partial account of David Clark and Silas Clark, Administrators of Samuel Clark, deceased. Filed November 12th, 1866.
No. 14. Account of Girl-wold E. Wagner, Guardian of Mary E. Mountain, heir of James McGuffey, deceased. Filed November 13th, 1866.
No. 15. Account of Wm. P. Speakman, Executor of William Speakman, deceased. Filed November 14th, 1866.
No. 16. Account of George W. Coffin, Administrator of John Gracey, deceased. Filed November 16th, 1866.
No. 17. Final account of Robert Woods and Richard Young, Executors of Joseph Allen, deceased. Filed November 17th, 1866.
No. 18. Account of Melchoir Boerner, Guardian of minor children of Conrad Allebrand, deceased. Filed November 17th, 1866.
No. 19. Account of John E. Parke, Administrator of Frank H. Parke, deceased. Filed November 20th, 1866.
No. 20. Account of Robert Watson, Executor of William Jackson, deceased. Filed November 21st, 1866.
No. 21. Account of Jonathan Neely, Administrator of Sarah Henry, deceased. Filed November 21st, 1866.
No. 22. Final account of John Wilkinson, Guardian of Lide Madison, minor child of Michael Fousnaugh, deceased. Filed November 21st, 1866.
No. 23. Second and final account of Matthew Edwards and John S. Miller, acting Administrators of James M. Lake, deceased. Filed November 22d, 1866.
No. 24. Final account of Samuel B. Douglas, Guardian of Elliot W. Douglas. Filed November 23d, 1866.
No. 25. Account of Eliza Fawcett, Executrix of Andrew Fawcett, deceased. Filed December 1st, 1866.
No. 26. Final account of Wm. Tidball, Administrator of John McMichael, deceased. Filed December 3d, 1866.
No. 27. Partial account of Charles Kinsey, Administrator of Daniel Hoffman, deceased. Filed December 3d, 1866.
No. 28. Account of James Robb, one of the Executors of Joseph Watt, deceased. Filed December 3d, 1866.
No. 29. First and final account of D. R. McMillin, Executor of Philip Maginn, deceased. Filed December 3d, 1866.
No. 30. Account of R. H. Wills, Executor of David Wills, deceased. Filed December 4th, 1866.
No. 31. Account of David Allen, jr., Guardian of Mary E. Allen, deceased. Filed December 5th, 1866.
No. 32. Account of W. P. Wayman, Administrator of Wm. Cole Hilliard, dec'd. Filed Dec 6th, 1866.
No. 33. Account of W. P. Wayman, Administrator of Edward A. Hilliard, deceased. Filed December 6th, 1866.
No. 34. Final account of W. B. Lee, Administrator of Samuel Baker, deceased. Filed December 8th, 1866.
No. 35. First and final account of John Horner, Executor of Christopher Brannon, deceased. Filed December 11th, 1866.
No. 36. Final account of John Cunningham, Guardian of minor children of James Rodgers, deceased. Filed December 11th, 1866.
No. 37. Final account of John Cunningham, Guardian of Matilda A. Grainger, daughter of James Rodgers deceased. Filed December 11th, 1866.
No. 38. Account of S. B. Mollinger, Executor of Solomon Mollinger, deceased. Filed December 13th, 1866.
No. 39. Account of Thomas H. Long, Administrator of James Holland, deceased. Filed December 13th, 1866.
No. 40. Account of George B. McGrew, Executor of Thomas Mcgrew, deceased. Filed December 14th, 1866.
No. 41. Account of James Bell, surviving Executor of Joseph Bell deceased. Filed December 19th, 1866.
No. 42. Partial account of John Stonepher, Administrator of Dorothy McVay deceased. Filed December 20th, 1866.
No. 43. Final account of W. W. Thompson, Administrator of Alexander Watson, deceased. Filed December 22d, 1866.
No. 44. Partial account of Robert M. Cust, one of the Executors of Isabella J. C. Rowley, deceased. Filed December 26th, 1866.
No. 45. First and final account of Rev. Tobias Mullen and Robert J. Stuney, Executors of Philip R.

...e Daily Commercial

...HE PULPIT.

...rmon Preached by Henry Ward ...echer, in Plymouth Church, Brook...n.

...ow it came to pass, as they went, that he entered ...a certain village; and a certain woman named ...Martha received him into her house. And she had a ...sister called Mary, which also sat at Jesus' feet, and ...heard his word. But Martha was cumbered about ...much serving, and came to him and said, Lord, dost ...not care that my sister hath left me to serve alone? ...bid her therefore that she help me. And Jesus answered and said unto her Martha, Martha, thou art careful and troubled about many things, but one is needful, and Mary hath chosen that good part, which shall not be taken away from her."—Luke x.

This is one of those windows through ...ch, being open, we look in and see ...ething of the interior of Christ's life. ...s took place, as we learn from other ...sages, at Bethany, not a great way from ...usalem. It was at the house, as we ...uld say, of Lazarus—since the house is ...ally designated by the male rather ...n the female owners.

...hese two sisters, Martha and Mary, ...this brother Lazarus, constituted the ...ily, probably. It was a family of ...lth and distinction. That they were ...lthy is indicated by the entertainments ...ich they seem to have given, and the ...lity with which one of their number ...ld purchase a costly ointment as a gift ...ffection. That they were distinguished ...ndicated, not by the fact that the Sa...r was their guest so often, but by the ...that when Lazarus died there poured ...h from the city not a few to mingle ...r tears with the sufferers. This is not ...history of poverty. The family that is ...straitened circumstances, or that is ...bout note, have but few neighbors for ...or sorrow. And the fact that this fam...had numerous sympathizers in their ...eavement implies that they were a fam...of at least some local influence.

...ne of the remarkable things stated in ...pect to this household is, not only that ...rist was accustomed frequently to be ...h them, but that he *loved* them. It is ...e that God loves all; and in so far as ...rist was setting forth the divine nature ...undoubtedly he had love to all; but there ...something different from that meant...ere were those among the disciples of ...rist that attracted his special liking. In ...er words, Christ had personal likings, ...sonal affections, individual preferen...just as we have, founded on the beau...and attractiveness of certain disposi...nal and moral elements. And here is a ...ily that stood out in his history. For, ...one time and another, it is mentioned ...respect to each of them, that he loved ...m. The sisters sent to him saying, ...e whom thou lovest is sick," It is un...rstood, therefore, that Christ was bound ...ached to Lazarus. Then the evangelist ...aks of Mary as one that Christ loved. ...d Martha is spoken of as the Martha ...t Christ loved.

...so we have evidence of one kind and ...other that this was a good and whole...me family. And without doubt they ...re of a good stock and a good disposi...n. And they maintained in the house...d, evidently, such a carriage, there was ...much character, there was so much ...filled, that even such an one as Christ, ...idst all the jarrings and discomforts of ...man imperfection, required from Mar...lem to their abode to find rest. And he ...t them his confidence, and gave them ...s heart. And he did not hesitate to say ...at he loved them. Nor was he ashamed ...have it said of them, "These are the ...es that the Master loves."

...For one, I am glad that Christ was such ...one. For it is cheering, that view of ...d that represents him as holy in the sense ...being sufficient for himself, and as so ...rene, and tranquil, and self-contained, ...d remote, and unsympathizing that he ...es not need, nor often accept, the indi...duality or specialty of personal love. ...ere is something frigid about such a ...ew. It repels one. What we need is a ...d that, while we admire him, we shall ...ve him, since we are commanded to love ...m with all the mind, and heart, and ...ul, and strength. Where Christ is rep...sented, therefore, as having great depth ...feeling, as endearing himself to those ...om he loved, and as being beloved by ...em, just as you are by those to whom ...u make yourself pleasing, it brings sat...ement into his character which is a thou...nd times more attractive and winning ...an any that could be given to it by a ...ere abstract delineation of the perfect...ss of the divine attributes. You will ...erceive how strong was the feeling which ...excited in the bosom of this family, ...hich we may perhaps call a *Christian ...mily*—a Jewish Christian family.

...Mary and Martha represent the two ...ses of piety which have always existed ...the outward and the inward. One was ...ty with acts; the other with dispositions ...d reflections. One was doing the things ...as being and pondering. Yet both of ...em, though in different ways, were ...rongly drawn in confidence and love to ...hrist. Martha added double alacrity to ...very step and motion. And when Christ ...as in the house, she was, if possible, more ...an ordinarily active. Too much could ...t be done for him; nothing was too good ...r him; and those who did not join her in ...r zeal to minister to his comfort were ...videntl dishonoring the ones that her ...ul loved. She chid them. She spoke ...ven forwardly of her sister Mary.

...Mary loved him with a love that had no ...xpression. It was pent up within. It ...ad its heights and depths; but it had ...either word nor gestures. When once ...as there an exhibition of it, when, seized ...ith an ecstasy, when love mounted into ...doration, she broke the alabaster box of ...recious ointment on the head of Christ. ...That was the symbol of her love. While ...Martha made the house ring with quick ...lying footsteps; while every room, with ...hings removed or better put in, was a wit...ess of her love, that was shown by ten ...housand serviceable deeds. Mary loved ...ot only as much as Martha, but more, ...ecause she was more quiet. She did not ...But neither by deed nor word did she ...how her love as Martha showed hers. ...It is said of her, "She sat at the feet of ...Jesus." As a child, that by a thousand ...troubles is parted from, betakes itself ...at last to its mother lap, and, surrounded ...by her arms, forgets them every one, and ...is as still as if it were a flower, and could ...not speak; so Mary found that simply to ...sit and look upon her Christ was enough. ...Or, if it was not, there was no expression ...more. And as it was with the sisters, so ...it is still. We have in every church Mar...thas—faithful Christians, laborious with ...an outward development of activity; and ...Marys, not efficient in outward activity, ...but chiefly deep in the inward life and ...rich in the soul's affections.

...The brother figures only as an object ...upon whom Christ performed a miracle.

...Let us draw from this little picture, as it ...were, by the wayside, and Christ's con...nection with it, some lessons of practical ...moment.

...Let us first look at workers and think...ers—using the word think in the largest ...sense, so that it shall include the whole ...action of the mind, or that piety which ...works upon visible materials, and that ...which works upon the invisible, that piety ...which is developed toward this world and ...that piety which is developed toward the ...other world. I have said that these two ...classes will always be found co-ordinated ...in the church. They spring from certain ...organic tendencies. They are true to Na...ture. Many there be that, if they be ...Christians, and such Christians as they ...outwardly. They are so ordained to live. ...Oh, that it might be in the church, as it ...was in this household, that they that ponder and they that act should be sisters! ...For, although there were little jars, al...though there were slight disagreements, ...there was not more of discord than there ...is in any good piece of music.

...Martha was not peevish or fretful—cer...tainly not in our ordinary acceptation of ...that term. She and Mary loved one an...other, and they both loved Christ. But ...Martha did not understand Mary, although ...Mary understood Martha. And so it still ...is. Those that are genuine Christians, ...that are sincere workers, though they ...work outwardly, and that work on, multi...plying their tasks, never growing weary ...of them, or becoming easily rested, are ...well understood by the deeper natures. ...They know their own superior life. They ...understand, also, these others. But these ...do not understand these. Mary always ...understands both herself and her sister ...Martha; but Martha, although she under...stands herself, does not understand Mary.

...Now, there are other persons that are ...deeply loving and faithfully serving ...Christ who do not show it, and who are ...chid by those that, with their bustling ac...tivities and with their instant industries, ...fill up the hours, and that think there were ...more hours every day than they must be. ...How often they turn upon those that never ...appear in the street, or on the committee, ...with the feeling that, because they do not ...serve Christ as they serve him, they are ...not serving him. As though there were ...not more ways than one of serving Christ! ...As though there was no piety except that ...which works outwardly! Nay, as Mary ...helped Martha in the household and Mar...tha Mary, so should it be in this world. ...That those who work for piety in external ...ways should lean upon those that turn ...toward the other life. And those that live ...inwardly should help themselves by the ...practicalness of those that are more in out...ward Christian life.

...We find in Martha the faults, or tenden...cies to faults, to which the outward life of ...piety, where it is exclusive, is liable. Her ...activity was evidently excessive. There ...are those that wear themselves out with ...incessant activity. And usually in ...proportion as we are indolent we find ex...cuses for our inactivity. We are apt, in ...proportion as we are intense in our activi...ty, to condemn others for not doing ...more. Men that are conscientious con...demn themselves on the side where they ...are strongest. They are objectious of duty ...in the direction of their strong faculties, ...and they always condemn themselves ...where relatively they are best developed. ...And doubtless Martha condemned herself ...for indolence, who scarcely rested a sea...the whole day long. Nay, her activity ...broke out into activity. The carefulness ...here spoken of is attention to duty. ...The apostle says, "I would have you wise ...out carefulness." I would not have my ...children without carefulness. They never ...start on any errand that I do not say to ...them, "Now, be careful!" We enjoin ...upon men in the affairs of life the duty of ...being careful. Carefulness means, with ...us, attention to what one is doing. It ...used to mean being full of cares. It was ...*care-full*. It was being anxious, as we say. And when it is said that Martha was careful, it is meant that she was one of those slender, nervous persons, of over-wrought sensibility, that labor incessantly from youth to age. And she suffered because she never felt that she was enough active. Full was never full with her. There was always that state of mind in her experience which we call anxiety. Did you never see persons that were kind-hearted and good-natured, but that were continually anxious? Not that they were peevish; not that they were cross; but they were filled with anxiety. Did you never see a boiler that carried just enough steam, so that there was no sound in the machinery? And have you never seen a boiler that carried a little too much steam, so that it hissed at every rivet, making a disagreeable sound all day and all night? There are persons that carry a little more steam than they can work, and that sing and hiss all the time—and Martha was one of those.

Where this anxiety is brought suddenly in collision with those that are associated with us, it expresses itself frequently; and then it is called chiding, if you are charitable, and fretfulness or peevishness, if you are a little cross yourself. And so it seemed to be in Martha's case. When Christ came, nothing must be left undone that could be done for him. Every room must be set right. Bountiful provision must be made. And the servants flew on wings of zeal by her direction. And when she had for hours bustled about the house, till weariness had come upon her, suddenly she came upon Mary, and found her sitting at the feet of Christ, taking it reasonably easy, and that was not but fret at that. And she says, "Bid her arise she help me." You will see that this amounted to consciousness. A great many that would be ashamed to make a comparison between their carefulness and those of another openly, do it covertly; and if the Savior had expressed his whole feeling to Martha concerning herself, he would have said, "Martha, Martha, you are active and vigilant, and when you rebuke Mary for being indolent, you call my attention to the fact that you glow with zeal, and that she does nothing; and your condemnation of her is self-praise."

Are there any Marthas here? Are there here any good women, that really want to do good, that love their friends, and that rejoice in hospitality? I think not that carry their life with such sensitiveness that they turn on those very friends with criticism or illiberalities? Is there not such a thing as loving outwardly, and having that nervous industry which is querulousness or censoriousness if it be carried too far?

That Martha was not in outward activity, then, but that it led to wrong judgments and depreciating comparisons, and to the lowest form of Christian life. Yet Martha was good, true and trustworthy, or Christ would never would have been said that Jesus loved her. And it will do you good when you are vexed with people's faults, to remember that a person may be loved of God though he has many faults. You have many faults, and it may do your soul good to know that God can get along with faulty people. And it may help you to get along with them, and you too, as in this case. And I beg you to notice how sweetly Christ chided—not so much in the way he carried power as in the way he carried disposition. I can conceive that one might have power to raise the dead, as in case of Lazarus, or of the widow's son at Nain; but the contemplation of this power in God does not bring before me such a vision of his moral character as the following words: "Martha, which Christ looked on those in whom were hateful things, which make me ugly when I see them in men, and how his very rebuke was built on his admiration healing. When the disciples quarreled in his presence as to who should be first in the coming kingdom, Christ took a little child and held him up before them, and said, "He must be like this child that would be first in my kingdom." How gently he said to them, "if you wish to be first you must be servant of all." It was not anger; it was not rebuke; it was instruction.

With this household Christ was accustomed to dwell; and he loved them in spite of their faults. And if God loved only the faultless, who of us could ever stand?

Look next at the true meaning of Christ's preference as represented in this scene. It must not be interpreted as a depreciation of work and enterprise. His own example showed that he was not averse to activity. He went about doing good. Three times he traversed the whole length of the kingdom on his mission. The activity of Christ was astonishing. He is said to have labored day and night, violating the laws of prudence in relation to the body. He actually fell asleep on the sea from over fatigue. He had not time to eat often. And such an one would not find fault with the zeal and zealots performing the household duties, since the household is the highest church on earth, and those that serve in it are God's sweetest messengers.

It was not, then, because Martha was so active that she was in fault. Nor is it to be assumed that Mary was not, in her own way and at her own times, an actor. Mary unquestionably performed active duties. But a nature whose activity springs from fullness and richness of soul, and whose deeds carry breadth and depth of life, is higher than a nature that merely acts, without deep feeling. Soul feeling stands higher in the ranking of God and Christ than action. Action is valuable from two elements. It is valuable, first, from the changes which it works in affairs. One of the values of activity is what it does. The amount of mind and soul which it introduces into things is its other value. It is what you bring down and incarnate that measures the value of action. A fly is more active than a bee. It is amazing how active the fly is. To look at him you would think him a master builder, he is so busy all summer long. And yet he is not worth his keeping. The bee buzzes too; but his buzzing means something. He produces much, and eats little. The fly produces nothing, and eats much. There may be an activity which, though it has few results, is more effective than an activity that has more results. And a nature may work with few results, and yet each one of those results may be so clothed with high moral feeling as to exceed in value more numerous results that are not thus clothed.

Take the action of weeping. It is not always the same. A child weeps, and what does it mean? Nothing at all. Some children cry as easy as flowers spill their dew in the morning, and their crying means no more than that a flower has shaken itself. But when the child has grown to be a man, and has long been fortified against declaratory grief, and something happens which brings tears from his eyes, his weeping means more than it meant when the child cried.

A look is not always the same. When Christ looked upon men transiently, as I look upon you, one and another, his look was of but little meaning; but when after three years of deprivation and suffering greater trouble came, his disciples forsook him, and he was arraigned in the judgment hall, and Peter, who stood not far from him, being accused of being his friend, denied it, not only once, but the second and third time, and he turned and looked at Peter, and Peter went out and wept bitterly, how much more there was in the look of Christ than there was when he was with his disciples, and simply looked upon them as friends! It is what an act has in it that determines what is the power of usefulness in it.

Now, a person may for weeks and weeks multiply activities and do special things, which do not mean much morally; but a nature that is full of deep thought, full of deep fervor, full of sacred ecstasy, full of faith, and hope, and love, may perform one single act which shall amount to more in moral value, and in good rates it, than the ceaseless, buzzing activity of a lower nature. And it was this ranking of natures that took place when Christ preferred Mary's comparative stillness to Martha's bustle.

One step further, now, in this history, may be taken understandingly—namely, that of considering the sublimity and beauty of Mary's outward activity when it was developed. We are to suppose that she performed her part of the household duties ordinarily. And, so far as Christ was concerned, she was one of those that loved to cherish her thoughts and feelings in silence, rather than to manifest them in outward service. But when she did come to that state in which she could no longer seclude her thoughts and feelings, how beautiful was her manifestation of them! I will read the scene which is described in the twenty-sixth chapter of Matthew: "Now, when Jesus was in Bethany, in the house of Simon the leper, there came unto him a woman having an alabaster box of very precious ointment, and poured it on his head, as he sat at meat. But when his disciples saw it they had indignation, saying, To what purpose is this waste? For this ointment might have been sold for much, and given to the poor. When Jesus understood it, he said unto them, Why trouble ye the woman? for she has wrought a good work upon me. For ye have the poor always with you, but me ye have not always. For in that she has poured this ointment on my body she did it for my burial. Verily I say unto you, Wheresoever this Gospel shall be preached in the whole world, there shall also this, that this woman has done, be told for a memorial of her."

The evening fire and the light have gone out. What raiment Martha provided no man knows, what food, no man knows; but what comfort or luxury, no man knows. The endless and repetitious activities of Martha have passed away without a record, without remembrance. But it has been as Christ declared it should be, and it shall be to the end, that this solitary act which Mary performed, though it was small, shall be mentioned to her honor and praise as long as the Gospel shall be preached. The fragrance of this ointment is in the world yet. This noble soul by silent thoughts, wrought up to an enthusiasm and ecstasy, expressed her love and affection for Christ in this more typical and anointing him, and thus joined herself to her Master in death as she was joined to him in life; and Christ said, "It shall be made known as long as the Gospel shall be preached." And when the last spicy breeze shall have died away from Araby the blest, when the last garden shall have been planted, and shall have withered, and been planted, and shall have given out their violets, dying, shall have given out their perfume, the fragrance of this deed shall rise upon the air, and smell sweet before God.

In closing, let me say, first, that there is a place in Christ's kingdom for all dispositions. Bring what you have. Though your gifts are of the lowest grade, and your activities are of the least importance, bring them. It does not need that you should be first in order to be accepted. It may be that you are like Martha, who reflected much power, and but little depth of thought and feeling. It may be that your duties are mostly of a physical nature. If so, let them be consecrated, and Christ will accept them at your hands. It may be that an outward life of activity and usefulness, such as you see in others, seems to be withheld from you; but remember that there is such a thing as an externally inactive life in one that seems more than an externally active in another.

There be many that sit in the silence of the household, when all others are asleep, pondering over the leanness of their service, their inactivity. They grieve in their souls, and wish that they could do more for Christ. They wander off in silent thoughts and secret fancies, and are much with Him; but they return to chide themselves, often, because their life is so poor, so barren. To such let me say, holy thoughts are acceptable to God. Deep meditations and reverent states of mind God looks upon as if they were outward acts, and accepts them.

There be many who envy those that have gifts of external service. There be many that say, "Oh, if I had access to men; if it were permitted me to persuade them; if I had the tongue of an orator or the pen of a poet; if I could go about doing good in this world, how grateful I would be to God!" It would be your duty to be grateful if you had these gifts; but remember that there are other ways besides this declaratory and exhibitory way of doing good. If you are in the depths of your soul reverencing and worshiping God, then you stand higher in the sight of God than one who merely has the capacity to do outward work. There is many a poor, obscure parishioner who has neither eloquence nor oratory, but the offering of whose heart God sees to be more precious than these things. It is not that which makes the most impression on men that makes the most impression on God. It is that which is deepest in your conscience, and love, and faith that is the noblest offering.

There are those that by sickness are prematurely laid aside from usefulness, that are bed-ridden, and that feel that, in being denied the opportunity of engaging in the active duties of life, they have lost life itself. But it will be found that it is not the sunflower, garish and possessed of power to lift itself up, that is most esteemed, but the hidden flower that blossoms in the shadow of the hedge, that in every adversity is fragrant still. Christ will do as you do that never wear the sunflower, but often the violet. God will take the humble ones, and make them into that precious knot which He will wear on his very heart.

If God has called you to an inactive sphere, He has called you there that, by holy thought and affection, you may weathe for Him offerings of silent love and hope and desire, which are more precious in His sight than any outward activities can be.

Let us, then, have this love that Mary had, and be content, like her, not to walk in the high and eminent places of the earth, but to sit at the feet of Jesus. And he who knows how to love, and to sit there, and, looking into the divine face, to find out heaven, is not, be assured, far from the heart of Christ.

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INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE BOAT-MANS' FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Pittsburgh, Pa., from January 1st to December 31st, 1866, inclusive. Published in accordance with the requirements of the fifteenth section of an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, April 20, 1836.

1st. Capital		$450,000 00
With the privilege of increasing to		$500,000 00
2d. Assets. Stock (principally) secured by first-approved banks	$135,000 00	
U. S. 5-20's	125,000 00	
Cash in Bank	24,482 43	
Premium notes	19,364 38	
Individual Book Accounts	4,069 67	$308,116 43
3d. Amount of premiums received 1866		49,934 66
4th. Interest received in 1866, viz:		9,136 20
5th. Paid in 1866, as follows, viz: Losses	$21,968 45	
Return Premiums	5,867 16	
Commissions	340 74	
Government taxes	607 57	
State taxes	375 00	
Furniture account, charged to Profit and Loss	912 97	
Commissions and Telegraphing	1,149 65	
Board Marine Underwriters	183 00	
Fire Marshal	33 00	
Salaries, Rent Stamps and all other Expenses not enumerated above	5,674 12	$31,999 66
6th. Amount of Outstanding Risks, December 31 1866		914,830 00
7th. Amount of Losses unadjusted, Claims against the Company, and Debts of every character not exceeding		18,287 50

ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF ALLEGHENY, in April 25, 1866, (date of organization,) to December 31, 1866, embracing a period of eight months.

Capital subscribed		$100,000 00
Capital paid in	$50,000 00	
Capital in Stock, Due Bills	50,000 00	100,000 00

ASSETS

U. S. 5-20's	$50,000 00	
U. S. 7-30's	7,300 00	
7-3 Mortgages (city property)	12,000 00	
Bills Receivable	2,000 00	
Office Furniture	434 83	
Interest accrued, but not due	1,730 29	
Cash on hand	1,411 75	$58,776 62
Installments not paid in and for which the Stockholders are individually liable		50,000 00
		$108,776 62
Amount of premiums received	7,688 05	
Amount derived from interest	1,838 17	
		$9,526 82
Amount of Expenses	$1,264 20	
Amount of Losses	1,620 00	$2,884 20
Ratio of Losses and Expenses to Receipts		31.100
Amount of risks outstanding		$628,149 00

LIABILITIES

Losses unpaid	$00 00	
Sundry unpaid bills	26 77—	$41 77

JAMES E. STEVENSON, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE CASH INSURANCE COMPANY, of Pittsburgh, Pa, from January 1st to December 31, 1866, inclusive. Published in accordance with the requirements of the 15th section of an act of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved April 24, 1866.

1st. Capital authorized and paid in		$ 100,000 00
2d. Assets—U. S. 7 30's	$26,500 00	
U. S. 5 20's	5,000 00	
Cash	1,267 83	
Bank Stock	4,200 00	
Insurance Stock	2,500 00	
Bills Receivable	1,250 58	
Book Account	1,436 11	
Office Furniture	1,000 00	$ 119,357 42
3d. Amount of premiums received from January 1st to December 31st, 1866, inclusive		$ 33,038 17
4th. Amount of Interest (net)		$ 7,485 59
5th. Paid since January 1st, 1866, as follows, viz: Fire, Cargo and Marine Losses	$22,416 96	
Returned premiums	2,804 91	
Commissions on premiums	620 61	
Government Tax & Stamps	829 92	
Re-insurance	58 75	
Salaries, Rent and all other expenses	5,366 59—8	31,715 68
6th. Amount of outstanding risks December 31st, 1866		$1,555,764 94

7th. Amount of all debts and liabilities, December 31st, 1866, for losses incurred but not reported, estimated but not exceeding $5,300 00.

JOSEPH T. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

T. T. H. S

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MUTUAL LIFE

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TO INCREASE THE INSURANCE OR REDUCE THE PREMIUM AT THE OPTION OF THE ASSURED.

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no24 NO. 87 FIFTH ST., PITTSBURGH.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.,

OF PITTSBURGH,

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Offers insurance against loss or damage by fire and marine risks, on the most favorable terms consistent with a sound business character which they have assumed as offering the best protection to insurers. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

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PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insure Against Loss or Damage by Fire on dwellings, stores and other buildings, Furniture, Household Goods, Stocks of Merchandise.

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WM. A. SHEPARD, President. WM. BAGALEY, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage to the Navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Rivers and the navigation of the Sea.

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The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

Concert for Relief of the Poor.

Mrs. Levi Wade, Secretary of the "Pittsburgh Association for the Relief of the Poor," desires us to publish the following announcement:

"We are happy to announce to the public that the 'Pittsburgh Choral Union,' at the solicitation of the 'Pittsburgh Association for the Relief of the Poor' has kindly consented to give a concert, February 19th, the proceeds of which are to be given to the Association, to aid in relieving the misery and destitution of the poor in our city. Haydn's great master piece, the oratorio of "The Creation," has been selected for the occasion, and will, we are certain, be rendered in a style that shall add laurels to those already gained by this able and efficient society, which now so generally and generously responds to our appeal for aid. Comprising, as it does, some of the first talent in the city, and commending itself by its benevolence, as it did last winter, by singing for the benefit of the suffering free dinner, and now, by consenting to sing for the poor, the 'Choral Union' is worthy of, and ought to receive the favor and patronage of our citizens.

"The tickets will be issued in a few days, and as our Association has many urgent calls for help, and is daily incurring heavy expenses, we earnestly appeal to all to aid us by purchasing them, thereby securing to the 'Union' a home worthy of its efforts, and to themselves, not only the pleasure of attending the concert, but the satisfaction of having done a good deed."

Assault and Attempted Rescue

On Thursday night, about eleven o'clock, Lieutenant David Elkin and officer Patton, of the Allegheny night watch, attempted to arrest Thomas Hughes, for fighting in the Diamond. Hughes strongly resisted and struck Lieutenant Elkin. A man named David Evans then made an attempt to rescue Hughes, and struck officer Patton. At this juncture officer Adam Melby, a private watchman, ran to the assistance of the officers, and was dealt a blow by Hughes, Elkin and Melby then succeeded in conveying Hughes to the lock up, and officer Patton took Evans. Yesterday morning Lieutenant Elkin and officer Melby each made an information before Mayor Morrison, charging Hughes with assault and battery. The latter was committed to jail, in default of one thousand dollars bail, for trial. Officer Patton also made an information against Hughes, and the latter gave five hundred dollars bail to appear at Court and answer. Hughes is the man who was convicted several months since of wilfully manslaughter, in the killing of J. T. Gallen, at the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and who was sentenced to ten years and six months imprisonment in the Penitentiary, but who was pardoned only two weeks since from that institution by the Governor.

OUR WEEKLY of this date contains an immense variety of matter. First page—Selected Poetry, sermon by Henry Ward Beecher, Cattle's able speech on the Tariff question, Andrew Johnson's Treasury, Boats in the Ice. Second page—Editorials, Late Senatorial Canvass, Speculation Failures, General Railroad Law, Tobacco and Education, State Debt, Sheridan's Veto, Pica for Amnesty, Advertising Exhibits of Principal Cities, Mexico's Prospect, British Manufactures, Terrible Famine in India, Crossing the Atlantic, Marriage of Azoe Children, Gewry's First Parents, Washington Lady in Luck, Horrible Cruelty, besides Congressional Reports and General Miscellany. Third page—Poetry, Our New York Fashion Correspondence, Art of Canvassing, Financial Column, Produce and General Markets, Family Retail Market, Oil Markets, Wool Market, Hay Market, Pig iron and Bloom Market, Iron and Nail Market, Lumber Market, Boot and Shoe Market, Rope and Cordage Market, Dry Goods Market, Broom, Cracker, Copper, Live Stock, Soap and Candle, Salt, Paper, Hardware, Fresh Glass, Tin, Tubing, Leather, Hide and Oil, Tobacco, Ale, Steel, Barley Markets by telegraph from all principal points. Fourth page contains Original articles, Personal Items, General Intelligence, Congressional Debates, the new Liquor Law, &c.

Thirty-four long columns of the best reading. Price $2 per year, or in clubs of 20 $1 50 per year, with one extra copy gratis to club agent.

ALMOST LOST.—Read the *Leader*

The Proposed Scull Race for the Championship—The Preliminaries Arranged.

It is understood that Mr. Hamill has accepted the challenge of Mr. Walter Brown, of Portland, to row a five mile race for the championship of America, and a purse of two thousand dollars. The race will take place at this city in May next. Brown to be allowed three hundred dollars for expenses. The preliminaries were arranged for Mr. Hamill by Mr. Charles M Colvin, of the New York Clipper, and for Brown by Mr. Hosmer, of Portland. The stakes were forwarded to the editor of that paper yesterday. The race will probably be one of the most exciting ever seen in the country, and as it will attract a large number of strangers to our city, our business men should be a portion of the burden, and at least pay Mr. Brown's expenses.

MORTUARY REPORT.—Dr. George L. McCook, Physician to the Board of Health, reports the number of deaths in the city for the week ending on the 29th ult., at thirty-one. The following were the causes of death: Adults—Consumption, five; typhoid fever, two; oldage, one; cirrhosis of liver, one; cronic diarrhœa, one; pneumonia, one; congestion of solas plexus, one; gastritis, one; general debility, one. Children—Bronchitis, two; still born, five; whooping cough, one; cursed to death, one; congestion of brain, one; scarlet fever, one; cronic enteritis, one; spasms, one; congestive chills, one; diphtheria, one. Ten were under one year; three from one to two; one from two to five; five from five to ten; two from fifteen to twenty; eight from twenty to thirty; one from thirty to forty; two from forty to fifty; one from fifty to sixty; one from sixty to seventy; two from seventy to eighty, and one from eighty to ninety. Fifteen were males and sixteen females.

RUNAWAY.—A horse, attached to one of the Adams' Express Company's wagons, while standing in front of the Express Office, on Fifth street, yesterday morning about ten o'clock, took fright and ran up Fifth street at a rapid gait, coming in contact with a small at wagon, thereby breaking the axle of the latter vehicle, and overturning a light young woman, and severely injuring a gentleman. The frightened horse continued on its course, turned around the corner of Smithfield street, and while passing Smith's building at the corner of Diamond alley, came in contact with a heavy coal wagon, which also overturned the express wagon and threw the horse on the street. The animal was then removed from the wagon and taken to the stable.

THE LATE GUN WORKS ROBBERY.—John Campbell, alias William Adams, arrested at Blairsville Junction on Wednesday, and brought to this city, charged with robbing the Great Western Gun Works of J. H. Johnston, about a week since, of a gun and a number of revolvers, had a hearing yesterday morning before Mayor McCarthy, and was committed to jail for trial, in default of one thousand dollars bail. John Stevens, who was arrested at Negley's Run, in this county, charged with having sold a number of the stolen revolvers, and partial bearing, but owing to the absence of witnesses he was remanded to the lock up for a further hearing this morning.

OFFICIAL LETTER LIST published in to-morrow's *Leader*.

FAIR IN BIRMINGHAM.—The Orphans' Fair in Birmingham commenced in the Town Hall on Thursday evening, and will continue until next Saturday evening. Among the features of the fair are a silver horn to be presented to the Fire Company receiving the largest number of votes and an editor's chair to be presented to the editor of the newspaper receiving the highest number of votes. The Temperance Hose Company, of Birmingham, and the Walton, of East Birmingham, are contesting for the horn.

OUR WEEKLY.—Now ready or mailing. Price five cents, single copy. Per year $2 00. In clubs of twenty, $1 50 per year, with one copy extra to club agent. We think the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL by far the best family paper in the State. Its prices current alone will soon save the farmer its costs. Besides this, it contains the latest news of the week from all parts of the world, and an original sermon. Enough reading in each number to make a good sized volume.

MASSACRED AT FORT PHIL KEARNEY.—In yesterday's COMMERCIAL we published a list of the victims of the Fort Phil. Kearney massacre. Among them were the names of the following Pittsburghers: Martin Kelley and Joseph D. Thomas of Company A, P. Cook Bowen, Company I; Company C, and George Pullins, corporal of Company H, 18th Infantry, and Frank Jones, of the 24 Cavalry.

FIRES IN THE CITY.—The number of alarms of fires in this city for the month of January, as exhibited in the monthly report of Samuel T. Paisley, Esq., Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, were ten, three of which were gas or coal aarms, and three the work of incendiaries. The losses were $20 005, and the amount of insurance $11 850. Number of blows on tower bell, 398.

INTERESTING TO JURYMEN.—In the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, Judge Mellon issued an order directing that hereafter all jurors answering to their names in the morning and failing to answer when called upon a jury, their day's silowance will be stricken off. This action of the Court will probably result in a more regular attendance of jurors.

INQUEST.—Justice Barker, of South Pittsburgh, held an inquest on Thursday on the body of a little girl named Sarah Arent, aged three years, whose parents reside in Birmingtown. The child had retired to bed the night previous in good health, and in the morning was found dead. The jury returned a verdict of death from suffocation.

PROBABLE FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. Beamer, the foreman of the wood and straw department of General Markle's paper mills, in West Newton met with a terrible accident on Thursday, by being caught in the main shaft. Two ribs were nearly torn off his body by the shaft, and he sustained such injuries that he is not expected to recover.

IN A CRITICAL CONDITION.—Mr. John Schultz, who was so seriously injured in Law rencesville on Wednesday, by being run over by a sled, as to necessitate the amputation of a leg, was removed to St. Francis Hospital, Lawrenceville, yesterday, where he now lies in a very critical condition.

LUCKY PRIZES in New York, Soldier and Sailor, Orphan Home Fund Festival. See *Leader*.

LECTURE REPEATED.—Rev. Alexander Clark, by request, will repeat his lecture entitled "Who are You? or, Christian Individuality," at his church, (the First Methodist, Fifth street,) on Tuesday evening, February 5th, when the prospects are fair for a full house. Tickets will be announced in due time.

POCKET BOOK STOLEN.—A market woman residing two miles from Bakerstown, and who keeps a stand in the Allegheny Market House, was robbed of her pocket-book, containing twenty dollars, yesterday morning, by a boy, who succeeded in making his escape.

LATEST Local and Telegraph News. See to-morrow's *Leader*.

REV. S. F. SCOVIL, of the First Presbyterian Church, will preach a sermon before the Young Men's Christian Association to-morrow evening at half-past seven o'clock, at his Church on Wood street. Subject: "Striving for the Mastery."

CALLING THE ROLL.—The commissioners of Allegheny and Manchester, and the Allegheny Passenger Railways are now required to call all the principal stockholders.

HAY WANTED.—Eighty-nine loads of hay were weighed at the Allegheny Diamond Scales for yesterday's market.

REFINERS' ASSOCIATION.

Special Meeting—Important Action—Remonstrance Against the Passage of the Bill Relating to Oil

A special meeting of the Pittsburgh Petroleum Refiners' Association was held yesterday afternoon at three o'clock, at the Board of Trade Rooms, on Wood street. In the absence of the President, on motion, R. S. Waring, Esq., was called to the Chair, and H. M. Long, Esq., appointed Secretary.

The President stated that he had taken the liberty of calling the meeting, in order to take some action remonstrating against the passage of the bill presented to the Legislature by Mr. McKee, entitled "an act to provide for and regulate the inspection of coal illuminating oils, produced by the distillation of petroleum, peat, shale, asphaltum, coal, and other bituminous substances used for like purposes."

H. M. Long, Esq., then moved that a committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Association, relative to stating against the passage of the bill referred to. The motion was adopted, and R. W. Bushby, Henry H. King and Wm. Forsyth, Esqrs., appointed as said committee. The committee then retired,

The Secretary read a letter from Chas. Lockhart, Esq., dated at Harrisburg, who stated that more of the Allegheny county delegation in the Legislature, with the exception of Mr McKee, were urgent in the passage of the bill. Enclosed in the letter were the original petition, about one-fourth of the signers are not oil dealers, asking for the passage of said bill, and also a printed strance from several well known oil dealers, who were signers of the petition for its passage, and who had been impose upon as to the character of the bill when they signed it, and who now remonstrate against the passage.

Thomas W. Davis, Esq., then arose and stated that he was one of the signers of the original petition relating for the passage of the bill, but after a representation that the bill provided for the inspection of refined carbon oil, and that after finding out that the letter were pronounced unequalled. The bottoms are stronger, and the refining is more perfect, and a large amount of candling. They are almost entirely impervious to water, and the accumulation of dust does not stick to them, as it has been impose upon as to the character of the bill when they signed it, and who now remonstrate against the passage.

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Resolved, That the bill offered by Mr. McKee for the purpose of having the oil shipped for EXPORT inspected by State Inspectors, is full of vexatious and expensive hindrances to our business, and will tend to drive the refining business to other States, and divert all shipments or exports from New York, New Jersey and Maryland, where no such laws exist.

Resolved, That we heartily advocate the passage of a State or National law prohibiting the sale of all explosive oils.

Resolved, That we recommend this Association to cause the appointment by a committee to draft such a bill as will effectually protect the public from the dangers to which they are now liable, by the sale of distorted dangerous, explosive, adulterated and inferior oils, and that the Hon. A. L. Roe, of Venango, stands, is utterly powerless to accomplish this end.

Resolved, That to give our protest against this bill, as now offered, proper force, we appoint a committee to proceed to Harrisburg to properly represent the matter before the committee and members of the Legislature.

The report was accepted, and, on motion, the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion of R W. Burke, Esq., a committee consisting of H. H. King, E. P. Kearns, O. B. Jones and Wm. Forsyth, were appointed to proceed to Harrisburg, and in conjunction with Messrs. Lockhart, Davis and Morgan, the committee there use their influence to defeat the passage of the bill introduced by Mr. McKee, and to represent the oil interest generally.

On motion, the Association adjourned.

ALMOST LOST.—Read this excellent romance, commenced in to morrow's *Leader*.

THIS certifies that I have used the Indian Herb Doctor's medicine for dyspepsia, liver complaint, &c., having gained three pounds in weight in a short time. I could gain no relief until I commenced his medicines.

WM. J. GAZZAM.

At McMillin's printing establishment, corner of Third and Wood street.

I have been troubled with scrofula, eruptive inflammation of the nose, mouth, stomach and intestinal canal. Sick four years. Constitution completely broken down. Had almost reconciled to die in this deplorable condition. I called on the Indian Herb Doctor, at No 191 Liberty street. Procured a new bottle, and all the laurels of human honor encircle his brow and acknowledge forever, far and near, the obligations due to his successful efforts.

R. BEAT SCOTT,
Corner of Webster and High streets.

Mrs. E. Mickel, East Birmingham, has been suffering with dyspepsia, general debility, pain in the shoulders, head and back for nine years, suffering indescribable misery, is now perfectly restored to the toughest eight pounds of flesh, and will cheerfully answer any inquiries.

The Doctor's office is No. 194 Liberty street.

Court Proceedings.

DISTRICT COURT.—Before Hon. Moses Hampton.

The case of James Summerfield vs. Guy C. Irvine, was on yesterday morning, and the Jury rendered a verdict in favor of defendant for the sum of $281 88. Mr Purviance, defendant's counsel, made a motion for a new trial, and the case was argued.

James Sanderson vs. Adam Kreps. Action to recover the value of a flat boat sunk on the Allegheny river, at Evalin's ripple, in August last Jury out.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Before Judge Mellon.

The jury in the case of Mrs. A. Beaumont vs. Nimick & Co. returned a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $2750.

Joseph H. Mellon and Geo. Shoop vs. Lockhart & Co. et. al. The plaintiff alleges that in December, 1855, they contracted with defendants, owners of the steam tug Brilliant, to tow boats containing one thousand tons of bituminous coal from this city to Old City. While on the way the boat collided with the ferry boat Enterprise, owned by plaintiff, and they allege that the loss was occasioned by negligence on the part of the parties who had charge of the boat. The case is still on trial.

ALL Goods at cash, C. O. D. or approved paper, at Joseph Fleming's Drug Store, No. 81 Market street.

ICELAND MOSS CANDY for coughs, &c., sold at Joseph Fleming's Drug Store, No. 81 Market street.

RACHEL ISAACS' WIDOWERS—The place to get your wife's name is at Murdock & Pulham's, 72 Fifth street.

DR. C. SELL, DENTIST announces his return from the East, after a protracted absence. I will give him pleasure to see his numerous patrons at his old office, No. 246 Penn street.

THE TRUTH SOON TOLD.—We commence the year with the announcement that we are prepared to furnish everything in the crockery line, from our stock, which is the most extensive and valuable in the city, at prices suited to the times. RICHARD E. BREED, No. 109 Wood street.

WILSON'S GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION is the only reliable cure, and although it may not effect a cure in every case, it will cause larger proportion than any other known remedy. Sole agent for Pittsburgh, Joseph Fleming, No. 81 Market street.

UNIVERSALIST FAIR AND FESTIVAL.—This Fair and Festival will open at City Hall, on Monday evening, February 4th, and continue two weeks. Arrangements have been made for a very pleasant and agreeable occasion. See advertisement in another column.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL, the largest and best weekly paper in the State, will be delivered every Friday morning to subscribers in Rochester and Bridgewater, at fifty cents for three months. Try it. Orders left with our agent, J. Linnenbrink, Rochester, Pa., will be promptly attended to.

Tremendous Slaughter.

TREMENDOUS SLAUGHTER, at the Fifth street Clothing Bazaar, No. 71 Fifth street, opposite the Postoffice. Twenty thousand dollars' worth of ready made clothing, five thousand dollars' worth of fashionable hats and caps and four thousand dollars' worth of Gents' furnishing goods, must be sold within sixty days, at any price to quit business. Call early if you wish to purchase a suit of clothes at half price, as such an opportunity will not be offered in this city again.

A COMPLIMENTARY LETTER.—"I have had charge of this bank as cashier since the 1st of October last, and for my ability to manage it rightly, you are entitled to the credit. The few weeks spent in copying the grand requisites of a the study of book keeping, has proved of great value to me."

Cashier 1st National Bank, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

To F. Duff & Son, Duff's College, Pittsburgh.

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS.—Merchants, manufacturers and others, in order to make their business known in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia, should insert their notice in the "Quarterly Advertiser," published by Wm. M. Steen. He sends *ten thousand copies* of his publication to the business men of the above named States. Mr. A. M. BECK, the solicitor, will wait upon our merchants and others next week.

BUY the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL, now ready. Two dollars per year cannot possibly be expended to bring in the same amount of reading, equal to a good sized volume, and everything of interest; news from all parts of the world, Editorials, Correspondence, Miscellany, Original Sermons, with the best Agricultural and Market matters.

Postmasters are requested to act as agents. Clubs supplied at $1 50 per year each copy, 20 packages of twenty.

THE BEST TONIC.—Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Combination of Iron, Phosphorated and Cali saya, known as Ferro—Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya, the best general tonic to the blood; the Calisaya gives a natural, healthy color to the digestive organs.

One pint contains the virtue of one ounce of Calisaya, and one teaspoonful a grain of Iron and Phosphorus.

Manufactured by Caswell, Mack & Co., New York. For sale by all druggists.

To the Public—Almost Lost.

For some days past, the undersigned has, at considerable expense, advertised "Almost Lost," which is the title of a new story to be commenced in the LEADER to-morrow morning. The manager of one of our places of amusement has taken advantage of my enterprise, and expenditures, and announces for performance this evening an old French drama with the new and never-heard-of-before title, "Almost Lost," thereby endeavoring to have the public believe that it was this play which has been so extensively advertised. With this statement of the case, I leave the public to form their own judgment on the matter. Those interested in "Almost Lost" will, therefore, consult the LEADER to morrow morning.

JNO. W. PITTOCK.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—This afternoon, at two o'clock the moral drama "Ten nights in a Bar Room," will be performed, in which the child actress Jennie Blanche will appear as Mary Morgan. For the evening performance an attractive bill is announced.

THEATER.—"Peachanitas" will be played this afternoon, together with a comic pantomime. For the evening, a very attractive bill of performances is presented.

VARIETIES.—"Solon Shingle," "People's Lawyer" and "Black Crook" are also announced for performance this evening.

MASONIC HALL.—The Fakir of Vishnu will give an entertainment this afternoon, at which all the children present will get presents. He will give his last entertainment on the next evening. John B. Clark, corner of High and Pennsylvania avenue, drew the last rack, and Miss Mattie A. Hall, 182 Penn street, the centre table last night.

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO AND NOW.—Fifteen years ago HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS was struggling into notice against the prejudices which everything new, however excellent, is doomed to encounter.

To day it stands at the head of all the tonic and alterative preparations in existence. Its celebrity has evoked many imitations but no rivals. Physicians pronounce it the only safe stimulant that has ever been introduced into the sick chamber. In the Hospitals of the Army and Navy, the surgeons find it the very best tonic for convalescents, and report it as invaluable for sustaining the vigor of troops on the march, as a remedy for scurvy and for malarious affections, and as the only specific for sea sickness. California and Australia have emphatically indorsed it as the Model Medicine for a residence, and in Spanish America and all the tropical climates, it is considered the only reliable antidote to epidemic fevers.

There is no mystery about the causes of its success. It is the only stomachic and alterative in which are combined the grand requisites of a mild, pure, and unviolated vegetable stimulant, with the finest selection of tonic, and nervine, antacid, aperient, and alterative herbs, plants, roots, and barks that have ever been intermixed in a medicinal preparation.

It is also proper to state that the Bitters are sold exclusively in glass, and never, under any circumstances, in bulk, consequently the barefaced impostors and imitators are abroad, and the only safeguard the public has against them is to see that the bitters they buy bear the engraved label and note of hand of Joseph Hostetter & Co. Pittsburgh, the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

MARRIED:

MOORHEAD—MURRAY—January 31 at the residence of the bride's uncle, James Murray, by Rev. J. G. Brown, D. D., Mr. NATHAN MOORHEAD and Miss BARY J. MURRAY, daughter of Samuel Murray, both of Holmes county, Ohio.

DIED:

WILEY—At Harrisburg, on Thursday, January 31, Miss ANN WILEY.

The funeral will take place THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of Mrs. Wiley, No. 93 Montgomery avenue, Allegheny.

BURKER—On Thursday evening, at 11 o'clock, of typhoid fever, GEORGE H. BURKER, at the residence of his step father, Samuel C. Barker, No. 36 Ferry street.

The funeral will take place THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MCKEE—Thursday night, January 31, of erysipelas, ALEXANDER MCKEE, at the residence of his father, Alexander McKee, near McKee's Rocks, in the 42d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES, ARE THE BEST.

Call and see them in operation at SUMNER & CO'S. 27 Fifth street.

CHAMPAGNE WINES.

Having been appointed SOLE AGENT for the sale in this city of

MOET & CHANDON'S CELEBRATED WINES,

I am prepared to offer them at reduced prices.

WM. MILLER,
221 and 223 Liberty street.

A FULL STOCK OF CANNED FRUITS,

In store and for sale by

COOK BROS. & CO.,
348 Liberty street.

SEWING MACHINES—

GET AN ELLIPTIC OR AN ETNA. They are the best. BOWDOIN & GIBSON, THS 24 Fifth street.

GO TO BOWDOIN & GIBSON'S,

24 Fifth street, for a SEWING MACHINE. THS

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points. Unite States and Canadas.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
jel

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 1st, 1867.

The local discount market is well supplied with money, and loans are made on good paper at from 8 to 10 per cent. The banks are able to accommodate their customers at usual bank rates, and we hear of no complaints of a want of money. There is more buoyancy and feeling, however, in business circles, the demand for loans would be greatly increased. It is difficult nowadays for capitalists to make profitable investments, as prices are fluctuating and have a lower tendency.

In local stocks we have no changes to note in regular dividend companies. Columbia (Oil) since the report was published, does not show any signs of advancing, notwithstanding the plendid returns made. The future of this oil interest is impenetrable. The stock of this Company was offered in good round lots at 8 against 6 bid. Marine, a snug little Company, is a flaris as well managed as possible, and in as sound a condition as any company could be under existing circumstances, and probably in receipt of as much oil daily as others of more pretension, is offered at $1 75 in small lots. It has announced another dividend of five per cent. for the last month. In Railway stocks little is done in this market. Our heavy operations confine their attention to the New York list, and purchase through their eastern correspondents by telegraph. Sometwo months ago certain parties were quite anxious to make investments in Allegheny Valley Railroad stock, as promising a good return by way of a liberal advance in the course of a year or eighteen months. It has been hinted, however, that the Company has the privilege of issuing a million of new stock in the shape of preferred stock, and this would probably be employed in the course of time, this will be done. In the means while it will serve as a "bugbear" over the old or common stock, which sold as high as 18 during the latter portion of last year. We have heard nothing proposed in the shape of sales in the past month; and there are no bids to bring out holders.

—The New York stock list looks healthier to day, which the following quotations, received by S. S. Bryar, will show. The market is is reported as steady, which is significant of better prices:

Gold				135¼
U. S. Bonds, 1881				107½
5-20's, 1862				105½
1864				105½
1865				105½
New issue, 1865				104½
7-30's				104½
Pacific Mail				110
Cleveland and Pittsburgh				79½
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago				99½
Erie				44½
W. U. Telegraph Co.				44½
Chicago and Rock Island				93½
Chicago and Northwestern				34½
Chicago and Northwestern, Preferred				56½

AT 3½ O'CLOCK P. M.

Erie				44½
Michigan Southern				79½
Michigan Central				93½
Chicago and Rock Island				93¾
Chicago and Northwestern				34½
Chicago and Northwestern preferred				56½
New York Central				94½

MINING STOCKS

Gregory	10¾	Rocky Mount	5¾
Quartz Hill	7¾	Hope	50
Nevada	38	Smith & Parmele	3¾

—The following table showing the highest and lowest prices of leading operative railway shares during the years 1865-66 inclusive, will be found interesting at this particular time:

	1865.		1866.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
New York Central	99	81	98½	79½
Erie	84	64	84½	44½
Hudson	103	83	103	93
Reading	96	81	96	81
Michigan Central	101	83	101	93
Michigan Southern	93	73	93	79½
Illinois Central	126	104	126	104
Cleveland & Pittsburg	83	69	83	79½
Rock Island	97	83	97	93

	1864.		1865.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
N. Y. Central	107	93	99½	83
Erie	100	86	85½	64
Hudson	120	100	103	83
Reading	107	86	96	81
Michigan Cent.	113	98	101	83
Michigan Southern	97	77	93	73
Illinois Central	143	115	126	104
Cleveland & Pittsburg	93	75	83	69
Chicago & Rock Island	106	86	97	83
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	130	99	130	99
Northwestern	46	26	46	26
Northwestern, preferred	76	56	76	56
Fort Wayne	113	90	113	90
Ohio & Mississippi	43	30	43	30
Toledo	108	90	108	90
Canton Co.	60	45	60	45
Cumberland Coal	63	44	63	44
Pittsburg	80	63	80	63
Tennessee 6's	75	60	75	60
Virginia 6's	75	60	75	60

—It was reported this afternoon that the American National Bank, a small concern on Broadway, below Wall street, was in trouble with one of its managers. The bank is a new one, having commenced business in the present month, and has been organized by parties who, we believe, by a Western firm doing business in the same line(?). The effect or defalcation is not known, but is supposed to be about $100,000. The circulation of the bank is secured by bonds deposited with the Treasurer.

OFFICE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY EVENING, February 2, 1867.

We have nothing to report in regard to the business transacted in our general markets. The weather continues mild and favorable for an early break up, and the roads are in such a condition as to render it impracticable. The iron mills continue closed, without any apparent prospect of an early resumption of business. This has materially affected the trade in all kinds of produce, and probably will operate as long as they remain idle. There is no particular branch of trade in which there is any notice able change to report, and while a light, steady demand is only moderately active. Most all kinds of grain come very dull.

We conclude from our exchanges the following:

Provisions—The market was less active, says Wednesday's circular, with a good demand. Small sales were put at $17 50. Round hogs can be placed at 10c per pound, packed. Hams are in demand at 16c for sugar cured; shoulders 12½c for clear rib sides, 16c for clear sides. Lard is in demand at 12½c for prime kettle rendered. Sales of 300 Sinks's sugar cured hams at 17c, loose. Hams are quoted at 15@16, and 22c. Lard 12½@13c for prime kettle rendered, and 12½c for prime refined 12½@13c for tierces, and 14@15c for kegs and bbls.

Whisky—Raw is held at $2 20, buyers offer $2 18 per gallon, and the market is quiet, with increased offering. The receipts amount to 61 bbls, with sales of 100 bbls at $2 18@2 20. Sales of 50 bbls at $1 01@1 20. 3 at $1 22@1 30. 4 at $1 20@1 30. 1 at $1 20. 2 at $1 20@1 30. 2 at $1 20@1 30. 1 at $1 20@1 30. 1 at $1 20@1 30. 1